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GALA FUNCTIONS, EVENTS MARK 2ND ANNIVERSARY OF TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

German, Italian Ambassadors to Participate In Celebrations

WILL STRESS TIES

Commemoration Meetings to Be Held Today and Monday By Various Organizations

Gala celebrations mark the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, which falls today, with the Army, Navy and Government authorities as well as important organizations including the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai-Nippon Women's Association joining with the German and Italian representatives and residents here to hold various commemoration programs.

At the assembly hall of the Onshi Zaidan Shoko a reception was held on Saturday, beginning from 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Army and Navy Vice-Ministers. Those invited to it included the military and naval attaches of the German and Italian Embassies, who, together with the hosts, expressed their determination to exert their utmost efforts in further tightening the friendly ties of the three signatories of the alliance.

On Monday, in commemoration the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, a celebration is scheduled to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, beginning from 1 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, Tokyo Prefectural Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as well as the Japanese-German-Italian Goodwill Association.

The program for the day begins with the showing of the Malay War News at 2:15 p.m. Following this, the national group rites will be performed, then Director-General Fumio Goto, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will read the Imperial Rescript. The Mayor of Tokyo will greet the audience first and then Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, German Ambassador Eugen Ott, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, will deliver congratulatory addresses.

A special concert by the Naval Band will be held on this day. All the events on the program will be relayed throughout the country on the the JOAK nation-wide hook-up.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance a celebration is also to be held at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, beginning from 1 p.m., under auspices of the Dai Nippon Women's Association. German and Italian women residents of Tokyo numbering 200 each, and 500 of the officers and men who have been wounded on the front are to be invited. After expressing appreciation and consolation for the services rendered by these wounded warriors, the association will conduct the national group rites, and then the Imperial Rescript relative to the Tripartite Alliance will be read.

The Japanese, German and Italian women will then pay their respect and express their profound consolation for the departed souls of those who laid down their lives in the current war for the construction of the projected new order. Following this, President Yamanouchi of the association, Madame Ott, wife of the German Ambassador, and Madame Indelli, wife of the Italian Ambassador, will deliver addresses.

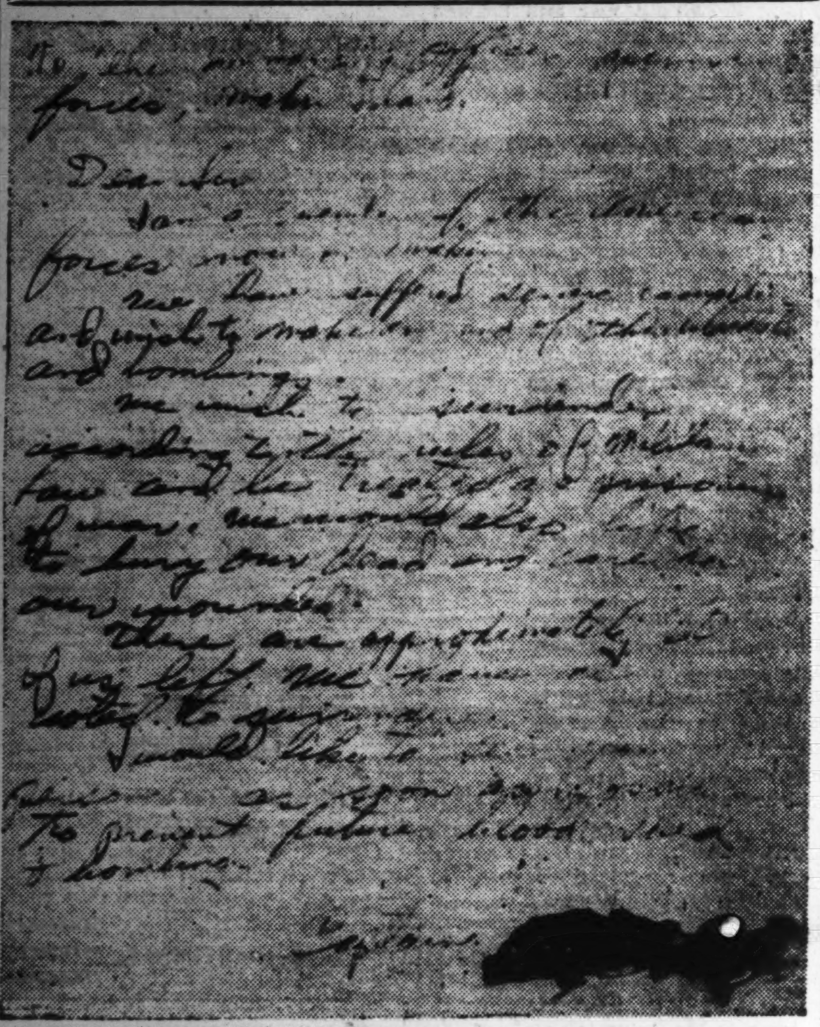
The entertainment for the day consists of a Japanese dance by Madame Ritsuko Mori, a German folk dance by Mrs. Cleine, as well as the filming of such newsreels as "The Lybian War News," presented by the Italian Embassy, and "The Malay War News."

British Mission Decided

Domei

NANKING, September 26.—With Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt's special emissary to the Soviet Union, slated to arrive shortly in Chungking, the British Government has decided to dispatch a special mission to the Chiang Kai-shek capital, according to advises received here. The British mission, is expected to arrive in Chungking about the end of this month, it is said.

Letter of Surrender



Completely overwhelmed by the superior fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces, the above message, a pitiful plea for mercy, was penned by an American captain on Makin Island and addressed to the Japanese commanding officer before he fled from the battle area with his desperate men. This concrete evidence seized by the intrepid Nippon units completely blasts the American account of the encounter.

U.S. Account of Makin Isle Battle Is Blasted by Note of Surrender

Japanese Forces Secure Evidence in Form of Letter Penned by American Captain—James, Son of Roosevelt, Was Also Involved

Immediately after the battle of Makin Island at the northern tip of the Gilbert Islands, the American propaganda machinery was working full blast, spreading reports purporting to show that the battle was won by the Americans, and that they had withdrawn, after having annihilated 300 Japanese troops in addition to smashing more than 100 Japanese planes.

The spurious nature of these reports was apparent to persons posted on the situation.

For a world which has yet to disbelieve these American propaganda reports there is incontrovertible evidence of the falsity of these reports in the form of a letter written by a Captain in command of a group of 60 marines on the island in which he offered to surrender to the Japanese Forces.

This letter, which was found among the things left by his group of marines before they fled from the island before the advancing Japanese, addressed to the commander of the Japanese Forces on the island, failed to reach him, as a native resident of the island to which it was entrusted by its writer forgot all about it.

It will be recalled that about 200 American marines landed on the island from two submarines at daylight on August 17. Promptly they were met by Japanese Forces, and were beaten severely.

A major who was in command of the marines was the first to flee from the island. He went with the main body of the forces under his command on the night of August 17. The next day the captain in command of the marines who remained on the island wrote the letter in which he offered to surrender to the Japanese.

It has became known that the major in command of the marines who landed on Makin Island was no other than James Roosevelt, son of the President of the United States.

He set the American propaganda machinery going after he succeeded in reaching the American mainland following his ignominious flight from the Japanese on the island.

The captain's letter follows:

To the Commanding Officer,
Japanese Forces, Makin Island,

Dear Sir,

I am a member of the American forces now on Makin.

We have suffered severe casualties and wish to make an end of this bloodshed and bombing.

We wish to surrender according to the rules of military law and be treated prisoners of war. We would also like to bury our dead and care for our wounded.

There are approximately 60 of us left. We have all voted to surrender,

I would like to see you personally as soon as possible to prevent future bloodshed and bombing.

Captain (Name censored)

Gilbert Group Described

The various islands of the Gilbert Group are vividly described by Harumitsu Fujita, a member of the Navy Press Corps, stationed in the Marshall Islands.

The occupation of more than half the Gilbert archipelago to the southeast of the Marshall Islands, is another stride forward in advancing the offensive bases of the Japanese Navy in the eastern Pacific. The northernmost island of the Gilbert Group, Makin Island, was occupied immediately after the start of the war in December.

The combined forces of America and Australia attempted to retake the island but were repulsed by the courageous Japanese defense guards on the island. The occupation of the various important islands of the different groups, with the exception of the Kingsmill Group, is like holding a dagger pointed at the last route connecting America and Australia.

The Gilbert Group is composed of 16 islands, all English colonies, the northernmost being Little Makin 260 nautical miles from Yaluit Island. The whole group spreads north to south in a narrow strip over a distance of 430 nautical miles. Each of the islands forms coral reefs, resembling very much the Marshall Group, with a dense growth of palm trees along the shoals of the coral reefs. Of these islands, the British had put their greatest efforts in developing modern facilities on the islands of Talawa, Butaritari and Pelew, while the remainder were still left in their original state.

An interesting account of the in-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Sends Birthday Greetings To King of Denmark

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan telegraphed on Saturday a message of congratulations to His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark on the occasion of His Royal Majesty's birthday, it was learned.

SITUATION IN INDIA RAPIDLY WORSENING

Numerous Arrests and Casualties Fail to Stop Indian Demonstrators

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—Anti-British demonstrations continue unabated in all parts of India despite numerous arrests and casualties, reports reaching here from various Indian cities indicated.

In Bombay, the police opened fire twice yesterday evening on a large students parade held in the Dadar area before they were dispersed. An indignant crowd clashed with the police force and stopped the motor-bus and tram services, while on the street ties, shirts and European clothes were burnt by way of demonstrating the anti-British sentiment, it was said.

From Ahmedabad, meanwhile, came reports of a clash between the police and a crowd of demonstrators, who attempted to hoist a National Congress Party ensign atop a school building.

Other reports said that part of 30 British troops manning a fort at Waziristan, near the Afghanistan border, recently were killed or kidnapped by local inhabitants.

Demonstrations in Full Fury

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—Indian anti-British demonstrations are continuing in full fury, as the British police resort to all sorts of means at their disposal to suppress the enraged Indian mobs, according to a report of the German news agency today.

In Bombay a school was closed by the British authorities because the pupils had sung their national anthem, stated the report.

A bomb exploded in Bariapur, while telegraph and telephone communications were cut in Calcutta.

In Covilpati, Madras Province, the report adds, a fierce fight took place between a number of Indian demonstrators and the British police, who fired into the crowd causing many casualties.

Demonstrators Machine-Gunned

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—Sir Allan Hartley, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in India, today informed the Indian State Council that the Royal Air Force recently had machine-gunned Indian demonstrators on five occasions from the air, according to a dispatch from India.

He also disclosed that the Royal Air Force has been patroling railway lines in the eastern frontier district where the disturbances are the severest.

Such emergency measures, however, have failed to suppress the independence demonstrations, Sir Allan admitted. He added that demonstrators continue to damage the tracks and motor-traffic.

BRAZIL WARNED FOR TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

Hori Flays Violence, Persecution of Innocent Japanese Residents by Authorities

NIPPONESE ARE CONFINED

Spokesman Declares Japan Expects Immediate Change in Attitude and Conditions

Commenting on the "unjust and inhuman acts of physical violence, persecution and looting" committed by the Brazilian people and authorities against innocent Japanese residents, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, declared in a statement issued Saturday that Japan expects the Brazilian Government "to waste no time in rectifying their attitude and treatment of the Japanese people who live in that country."

He added that the maltreatment of the Japanese residents by the Brazilian authorities "cannot, by any means, be tolerated by the conscience of any man. It is indeed an offense against God and humanity."

The spokesman stressed that Brazil must act independently, away from the pressure brought to bear upon it by the United States and Britain. The text of his statement follows:

"The Brazilian Government, influenced by increased political and economic pressure brought to bear by the United States and Great Britain, at last, on the 28th of January, took the thoughtless action of declaring the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan with which they had maintained cordial relations of long standing. Japan, however, with an attitude of calmness and broadmindedness, watched the development of the situation.

"The Brazilian Government, on the other hand, since the severance of diplomatic relations with this country, steadily took steps to maltreat the Japanese residents there. A few examples of such inhuman treatment are enumerated below:

Inhuman Treatment Cited

"Firstly, it is widely understood that the possession of fire arms for self-protection is customary and absolutely necessary for the people residing in the interior regions of Brazil. San Paulo authorities, under the false pretext that all Japanese residents were fifth columnists, confiscated all fire arms in the possession of Japanese residents. As a consequence, many lawless elements seizing the opportunity presented, threatened the Japanese with fire arms, committed acts of burglary, caused innumerable casualties and even maltreated defenseless Japanese women. Yet, the Brazilian police authorities remained aloof and refrained from taking any effective measures for the protection of Japanese residents.

"Secondly, the Brazilian authorities without just reasons, detained the Japanese residents and forced them to be confined in the most unhealthy quarters. Because of this many Japanese have been seriously impaired in their health.

"Thirdly, the Brazilian police

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, September 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Ties of Japan, Germany and Italy Strengthened

NICHI NICHI—Time flies like an arrow, for the arrival of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan. Germany and Italy has already come and today ushers in the very day. It is to be recalled that Japan had to tide over many a difficulty and hardships on her path leading to where she is today.

It is most regrettable that America and Britain could not be led to realize the leading role Japan is assuming in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia, no matter how much she has been trying to convince them. It is to be noted that the Tripartite Alliance was brought into being as a result of Japan approving the position of Germany and Italy as the leading countries in establishing a new order in Europe and the latter approving in return the position of the former as the leading country in establishing the projected new order in Greater East Asia. To be sure, the conclusion of this alliance was a sacred affair, for Japan on the farthest side of the hemisphere and Germany and Italy conjointly on the other end of the earth are working in close cooperation for the establishment of a new world order.

Second Anniversary of Pact Conclusion

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Two years have now passed since Japan, Germany and Italy concluded the Tripartite Alliance. During that period, America, Britain and their satellites, by every ruse conceivable, have tried to obstruct the creation of a new world order envisaged by the Axis. Not only that, but all sorts of intri-

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED FRONT TO DEFEAT U.S., BRITAIN EMPHASIZED AT RULE AID CONFERENCE

Foreign Minister Tani Stresses Importance of New World Order

Current War Defined in Speech Before Rule Aid Council as Struggle for Emancipation of East Asia From Anglo-U.S. Yoke

Speaking at the third session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Saturday, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani reported on the progress of the international situation surrounding Japan, at the same expressing the Government's immutable determination and demanding the nation to form a united front for the complete destruction of the old world order of American-British marking.

The following three points constitute the nucleus of the Foreign Minister's speech, his first public utterance since he assumed the Foreign portfolio:

1. The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and, at the same time, a war to emancipate the peoples of East Asia from the American-British yoke. In the light of Japan's relations with Germany and Italy, it is a common war based on the ideal of establishing a new world order.

2. At the outset America and Britain counted on Japan's exhaustion by protracting the war. However, having realized the unfathomable might of the Imperial Forces, America and Britain have abandoned their original policy of replenishing their strength and of starting wholesale counter-attacks in two or three years thence. Realizing that this year is a grave turning point that will decide the issue of the war, the enemy is intending a large-scale counter-attack.

3. Despite the fresh developments in the German-Soviet war situation, Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, based on the Neutrality Treaty, remain calm.

Noteworthy is the Foreign Minister's frank admission to the nation that America and Britain, with their strength rapidly on the wane, now regard this year as a grave turning point that will decide the issue of the current war.

Foreign Minister Tani's speech follows:

"I deem it a great honor and pleasure to speak to you at this

(Continued on Page 2)

SHIMADA STRESSES UNRELENTING FIGHT

Navy Minister Cautions People Against Overconfidence in War Achievements

One of the main speakers on Saturday at the first session of the third annual conference of the Central Cooperative Council was Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who warned the people of Japan against being over-contented with the war achievements attained by the Imperial Forces thus far. His speech in substance follows:

"As already known by you all, the victories scored by the Imperial Forces thus far are indeed brilliant. At the same time, it is also most gratifying to know that their operations are being continued on a gigantic scale and that successful results are constantly being achieved. However, it would be a grave error to ignore the fact that America and Britain are depending on their tremendously rich resources and almost inexhaustible productive power to recoup their losses.

"At this critical historical moment, the Japanese should on no account be over-contented with the war results thus far attained. On the other hand, Japan need not entertain any fear over the large-scale military preparations of the enemy simply of the outward appearance of such. The total strength of the nation should be mobilized and concentrated for the successful prosecution of the current war.

"I firmly believe that now is the time for every Japanese to exert his utmost efforts to bring the current war to a successful conclusion. As has been the case ever since the outbreak of the war, all the nationals of Japan are expected to cooperate with the Army as one solid body and bravely set out on the mission of widening the scope of the war achievements as well as of further turning the tide of the war in favor of Japan, thus complying with His Imperial Majesty's wishes.

"What I expect those on the home front to do at this time is to realize that the most urgent task to fulfil at present in connection with the strategical operations of the Army and Navy is to direct their wholehearted efforts toward boosting the total fighting strength of Japan, enliven the morale of the people, develop national resources speedily, increase productive power, safeguard foodstuff supply, and strengthen and increase the transportation power of the Army and Navy Forces.

"Of course, emphasis has already been laid on these points by the authorities concerned and proper measures for carrying them out have been devised. As you are all representing

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR MINISTER ASKS SUPPORT OF NATION

Six-Point Program to Strengthen Home Front Presented By General Tojo

Premier Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, at the first meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Friday, presented a six-point program in which he asked a complete cooperation in the further increase of national morale, the betterment of physique, the strengthening of air defense, the expansion and increase of production in war industries, the defense against spies and enemy plots, and in the protection of soldiers.

The War Minister's speech follows:

"The Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions are making every effort to contribute to the accomplishment of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia by speeding the development of those regions and thus making greater the war results so far gained, and at the same time they are doing everything to prepare for any eventuality.

"Though facilities of production were generally greatly damaged the rebuilding has progressed satisfactorily and it is expected that important commodities which were anticipated for this year will be secured. In the carrying of commodities to Japan the Army is doing everything to assist and is making efforts toward using fully the bottoms it has under its command; thus making a sincere effort to answer the firm backing of the home front.

"Concerning the fighting strength of the Chungking regime; it can be seen that its power of resistance is decreasing rapidly because the entire coast came under our control with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, because of the complete severing of the Burma Route, and because of our continued campaign and operations in driving away the enemy.

"But still the Chungking regime does not give up its idea of opposition and depends upon America and Britain, so it is necessary to bring to bear every military and diplomatic movement and force it to surrender.

"Those whose duty it is to guard the defenses of the north in Manchoukuo and other areas in the north are doing so without a moment of rest, conquering every difficulty. Those who are stationed in Japan are carrying out their duties, day and night, in guarding, in educating, in training, or in the numerous duties which fall upon those who are not in the front line.

"Though we have won great victories since the beginning of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Tojo Stresses Necessity of Fight-to-Finish Spirit

TO MEET FOUR DAYS

Nation Will Emerge Victorious When Every One Cooperates Behind-the-Guns

The War of Greater East Asia has developed into an endurance contest and the secret of winning this struggle is in uniting the nation in an indissoluble manner.

This comment was made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in an address which opened on Saturday the third four-day session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

When the people behind the guns are united in a body a phenomenal development of the nation's fighting strength and productive power will become a possibility, the Premier, concurrently president of the Throne Aid Association, said. Then, he went on, the country will surely emerge victorious from the greatest war in the world's history, which opened with utterly one-sided victories for this country and which made almost certain that victory in the stupendous struggle would be Japan's.

Opening Rites Held

The meeting, the first since the reform of the Throne Aid Association, was held at 9:10 a.m. at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi. There was a brief opening ceremony in which national group rites were conducted. Then the Premier's address came.

When he finished speaking, a resolution expressing thanks to the Imperial Forces were adopted. The rest of the day's meeting was devoted to a discussion of what is to be done to unite the people behind the guns in the manner indicated in the Premier's address.

The Premier's address in substance follows:

"It is 10 months since the War of Greater East Asia began.

"I join with you in doing honor to and expressing thanks to the officers and men of the Army and Navy, having no superior in loyalty and bravery, whose great results under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor have reached over a vast area of the earth. I also join with you in expressing our heartfelt condolence to heroes who have died defending the State, and in expressing our gratitude and sympathy to the families of fallen war heroes and wounded officers and men.

"I pay my profound respects to and express the sense of deep gratitude I have for the people of the nation who are in the background of the very brilliant results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces, demonstrating their loyalty to the Throne through work performed under difficult conditions in their places of employment.

"The War of Greater East Asia is one of the greatest in the world, which represents a struggle of Japan, whose national polity has been a glory for 3,000 years, to crush all obstacles placed by America and Britain in its way at a time when the efforts which had been exerted by it patiently over a period of many years in the direction of stabilizing East Asia were about to end in a failure.

"It is a stupendous war which will be persisted in until all evils of many years' standing are eradicated through beating America and Britain thoroughly and causing them to submit to the indomitable will of our Empire.

Stupendous Task Ahead

"It is a stupendous war whose nature is such that there is no ending it in an unconclusive way.

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor the war started with one sided victories for our Empire which left the wide world in open-mouthed wonder.

"In a manner comparable to the great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces the military, officials, and civilians at home, in a body, are giving a demonstration of the fact that they are united and in close collaboration, as witness the phenomenal manner in which the nation's domestic

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED EFFORTS BY NATION ASKED

(Continued from Page 1)

wartime structure has been adjusted in every field.

"Our Empire has thus firmly established itself in a position which is extremely advantageous politically and strategically. This means that it has completed in the shortest possible time the work of preparing for meeting the next stage of the war.

"America and Britain which have suffered defeat after defeat have a future of the deepest gloom to face. Closing their eyes to this fact, they, relying on their economic power, particularly on their productive power, keep on refusing to loosen their grip and there are signs that they will be stubborn enough to recoil against us.

"There is something about this indication of America and Britain turning against us which forbids us to ignore it altogether.

"Both America and Britain are at the very threshold of life and death. They are challenging us to a struggle in which they would throw in the wealth and power which have been accumulated by them for several hundred years.

"It goes without saying that under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and under the protection of the Gods our Empire, with armed forces whose loyalty and bravery are without parallel has little cause to dread them. But we are not to be off our guard even for a day.

"The great victories which were achieved by us at the beginning of the war did much, to strengthen our conviction that a final victory will be ours to the point of being absolutely unshakable. It is my belief that if the people unite in the closest possible manner and if they pool their strength, then we will emerge from the struggle victorious.

"A war is a conflict of will power. The party which can manage to hold out will triumph. It also is a struggle of staying power. This is true in the case of a modern war which is a total war.

"The War of Greater East Asia will in the coming days present an aspect which will decide the rise or fall of the nations taking part in it. The laurels of victory will be won by the nation which has managed to hold out up to the last five minutes of the conflict. The real fighting has yet to be done. This is why I say that at no time have the 100,000,000 people of the nation been in greater need to rise to the occasion and hold out than this very day.

U.S., Britain Helpless

"The inflexibility of America and Britain is the inflexibility of a man who is being driven to despair.

"The inflexibility of Japan is the inflexibility of a man who is in joy over a future full of light being marked by constructive work. There is a fundamental difference between Japan and America and Britain.

"At the moment our friends and our brothers are fighting heroically on land, on the sea, and in the air.

"At this very moment while I am speaking to you many loyal and brave soldiers are laying down their lives for the Sovereign and State. The thought of this is enough to move the people behind the guns, safe from enemy bullets, to vow to themselves to sacrifice all for the State.

"Ten months have elapsed since the Central Cooperative Council met for the last time. The meeting was on the unforgettable day on which the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was issued.

"The council is meeting today for the first time since that memorable day. It is my belief that the present is the time for the 100,000,000 people of the nation to introspect and to take a resolve to exert greater efforts toward the achievement of the national end.

"The present is the time for each of the 100,000,000 of the nation to renew his sense of the fact that upon him hinges the destiny of the country and to adopt toward their daily living an attitude like that of a soldier in actual war, and to see that there is the fullest display of the ability he is possessed of.

"There are the Imperial Army and Navy, perfect and in the highest state of efficiency, which are conducting skillful operations incessantly. If the officials and civilians behind the guns bound by the strongest ties, then we will be sure of achieving the object of the War of Greater East Asia.

"When the people behind the guns are united inseparably, the fighting power of our Empire will be doubled. Then the phenomenal increase of our productive power will become possible.

"How to unite the people behind the guns inseparably is a problem which will solve itself when they get into a mood to share in the joys and sorrows of one another, when they come to regard each other in the same manner in which comrades in arms regard in the firing lines regard one another. There will be the end of fear of espionage when the people have faith in one another.

"It was in order to assist in the solution of how to bring about real unity among the people behind the guns that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association came into existence. It is the same problem which will receive the major attention of the members of the Central Cooperative Council in the present meeting. I am sure that you will succeed in working out plans which would strengthen the nation's domestic structure to make it possible for the nation to bring the war to a conclusively successful conclusion."

U.S. TALE BLASTED BY CAPTAIN'S NOTE

(Continued From Page 1)

spection tour by a certain staff officer immediately after occupation describes the contrasting conditions existing between Talawa, the center of government, finance and culture, and Abemama, inhabited by the simple native people.

The account follows:

Talawa Island Interesting

"Nearing Talawa Island from the northwest and approaching its shores I noticed first a damaged pier about four hundred meters long. It had been damaged by a violent storm last autumn. Later, when I spoke to some of the native inhabitants I found out that there is a legend here that a violent typhoon will occur every seven years.

"When I landed I was first amazed by the great number of inhabitants with mixed blood, white and native. There were men with thick beards and light colored women. The inhabitants of these islands are of the Gilbert and Ellis races but because their ancestors intermarried with white men who often drifted to these shores beginning in 1600 there are many descendants of such unions living throughout the islands. It made me remember Mendel's theory of heredity.

"I had heard that the native inhabitants here were pro-Japanese and when I came here I found that I was not mistaken.

"The total population according to the census of 1935 indicated about 29,000 native inhabitants, 250 Europeans, and 20 Chinese. Taro and coconuts are the only things produced, and the population is quite dense in comparison to the barrenness of the soil. In Talawa, especially, the population is very dense with the native inhabitants numbering about 3,000. Near the beach are located the Island Administrative Offices, Central Hospital, hospital for lepers, a lunatic asylum, the King George Vocational School, training school for native teachers, prison, warehouses of the great Australian firm of Burns, Phillip Co. (BP for short), and residences of government officials and company employees. The small houses of the native inhabitants are much better than those in the Marshall Islands.

"The climate is very healthy and the whole island is kept very clean by such rules as the contribution once or twice a week of free labor, setting off Saturdays as cleaning days, gathering of fallen coconut leaves and others similar to these. The roads are also well constructed. Religious organizations assume charge of the education of the native inhabitants, teaching them reading and arithmetic.

Large Number of Schools

"They say that recently there were 80 schools with 7,000 students. There are no endemic diseases but it is said that many are afflicted with hookworms. As if it were a characteristic of those who are conquered by others, the islanders will work for anybody if they are given food and have no concern for whom they are working and why. There were two Australians who said they had come here to teach the white minister and the islanders wireless telegraphy.

"The minister carried with him a sabre which his grandfather who served in the first World War had left him. The islanders all seemed to love and respect him and when I asked him why he did not flee when the Japanese came, he said 'I was afraid that if I went away my pupils would starve. So I planted vegetables and raised pigs and poultry.' When I gave him a cigarette he said it was the first one he had had in several months and smoked it with intense delight. The native inhabitants who cooperated with us and made our inspection tour possible all had attractive characters and when they went home at night they smiled, saluted and said good bye with true feeling.

Japanese Trade Restricted

"Talawa and Makin are the only ports in the Gilbert Islands, but due to the British regulations the Japanese were permitted to carry on trade only with the inhabitants of Makin. Japanese traders used to import some 600 tons of copra from Makin Island and were exporting Japanese commodities worth some 30,000 yen. The trade was being monopolized by the South Overseas Company.

"The reason why the Japanese were prohibited to trade with any of the other Gilbert Islands became evident after some investigation. The British government being afraid that the overseas trade might be monopolized by the BP allowed the Japanese to trade with Makin and thus indirectly controlled any attempts by the BP to gain a monopoly.

"The island was ruled by a British Commissioner with three other British officials, stationed for the administration of the island. The self-government policy was adopted and the village headman of the islanders conducted the administration of the island under the supervision of the British officials. The preservation of peace and order was entrusted to a British and native mixed body, including a British police superintendent, 70 native police officers and 170 policemen.

Abemama Still Primitive

"Abemama, another of the Gilbert Islands, which is situated some 80 nautical miles southeast of Talawa, is still inhabited by primitive people. The entire Gilbert Islands are divided into two different groups. one being fairly well civilized, such as Talawa, and the other as primitive as Abemama. Since it was not possible to pull the boat alongside the coast, we boarded a canoe which was being used for fishing and landed on the island. Numerous shell-fish were found along the coast. The population totalled some 3,500 and the islanders were mostly of half-blood and were well-built.

"The houses were seen neatly built, probably due to the British influence, but as a whole the island was dirty with coconut leaves and shells scattered about the streets. We called on the chief who looked about fifty and was able to speak some broken English. He was evidently the best educated man in the island.

"'What is your nationality?' I asked him. Then he proudly answered, 'Pure Gilbert.' When I asked him if he could entertain us with the native dances by women, he ordered the women in his household in the native tongue to dance for us. The women looked shy and hesitated, but finally two women were persuaded to dance. It did not take them more than two or three minutes to finish their dance and they were applauded by all present. For lunch, we were treated to pork soup, broiled fish, and papaya. In the same house we met three prisoners, all Europeans, who, I was told, were captured when they tried to hide in a jungle.

"When we were about to take our leave, they offered to carry us on their backs. Though we would rather have walked, we felt we should accept their kindness and were carried to the boat. To express our appreciation we gave them some cigarettes, which they more than gladly accepted.

Islands Pro-Japanese

"I was previously told that the islanders were pro-Japanese and my experience more than convinced me of the accuracy of this information.

"Being some 3,000 nautical miles from my homeland, when I was able to see the Imperial Navy flag waving over the waters, my heart swelled with pride in the mighty strength of the Imperial Navy, and at the same time I could not but feel grateful to the Navy officers and soldiers who had already scored countless victories. The Gilbert Islands will become an important naval base for the future activities of the Naval Forces on the waters of the South Pacific. It is a pleasant scene to see the islanders enjoying their daily lives under the guidance of the Japanese soldiers.

WAR CHIEF ASKS NATION'S SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

War, from a large view it only means that we have broken the ABCD line of encirclement and that we have established the foundations of our existence and defense.

"The line of communications between America and Australia have not yet been completely cut, the line connecting Britain with western Asia and India, via central and southern Africa, is becoming organized, and the Anglo-American plan for a counter-offensive is about to show itself. America and Britain are becoming more firmly united and it seems that they are determined to conquer all difficulties and plan the organization of their national structures and by depending on abundant natural resources speed the strengthening of their fighting power to strike out in a general offensive when their preparations are ready.

"The real development of the War, therefore, lies in our future. The Imperial Army is determined to further its cooperation with the Navy, to further strengthen its unity, make itself more powerful than ever, and cooperating with the Axis, begin decisive operations and thus drive toward the complete destruction of the enemy.

"From the point of view of carrying through the War, I have a few points on which I wish to ask your solid cooperation:

"(1) To further increase the national morale: I think the greatest thing in strengthening the front lines is to show that the people at home are overcoming every difficulty and are firmly united in carrying through to victory.

"(2) The betterment of physique: In carrying out a large-scale long-term war it is necessary to plan the strengthening and increase of young men. It is necessary to teach Kendo, marksmanship, and marching, together with the efforts to better physique. I ask you to make earnest efforts in creating strong bodies and strong minds.

"(3) Air defense: Because of the character of aerial warfare and America's huge expansion in its air force we must be very careful. Training must be further strengthened, facilities must be adjusted, and with a firm determination to win, the people and officials must work together and complete a solid defense against air raids.

"(4) The expansion and increase of production of war industries: To counter the enemy's mad expansion of armaments we too must do all we can to produce more.

"(5) The defense against spies and against the enemy's plots: Because the War has the character of being a long drawn-out one, America and Britain will take steps to influence our economy and ideology by insidious methods. Our viligance must be more than ever alert.

"(6) The protection of soldiers: The War of Greater East Asia is now entering the period when it becomes a protracted war. In the future we must carry out decisive operations, and in order to destroy to enemy we will have to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The complete cooperation between the Government and the people is the first requisite of winning the war. I desire your complete cooperation of this point."

Daughter Is Born

A baby daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Mirko Ardemagni at the Seibo Byoin on Thursday at 1:30 a.m. The child was christened Monica. Both mother and daughter are doing well, Dr. Mirko Ardemagni is press attache at the Italian Embassy.

Terashima on Shipbuilding

A Government policy to accelerate shipbuilding program was given in detail by Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications, at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Friday at the Premier's official residence, states Domei.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS NEW ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association—a session comparable to a general assembly of the neighborhood associations of all Japan—held in the tension of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Nine months have gone by since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted. The Imperial Forces, under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, have been scoring unprecedented war results, and wherever the Imperial Banner is unfurled, not a shadow of an enemy is to be seen. For this I express unbounded gratitude.

"As was made clear in the Imperial Rescript, it was in self-defense against provocation of the most virulent nature by America, Britain and their satellites that Japan rose in arms. This needs no reiteration. To preclude a recurrence of the precarious situation that prevailed prior to December 8, 1941, Japan must win through, no matter at what costs.

"Righteousness is with us; righteousness is invincible. American-British submission is a foregone conclusion. But parallel with the task of crushing our long-standing adversaries, America and Britain, the gigantic mission of constructing Greater East Asia devolves on us. The attainment of our war objective is impossible without the accomplishment of this great task of construction.

"In other words, in the current conflict, war means construction and construction at once necessitates war. That is the characteristic of this war. Post-war construction such as has been undertaken in the past will not do; such leisureliness is denied to us. The war for self-preservation and self-defense is at once a war for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to ensure the perfecting of self-preservation and self-defense.

"In the light of our relations with Germany and Italy, this war is a war for setting up a new world order.

"In order to accomplish such a historic and stupendous task, the whole nation, united as one man, and with immutable determination and infinite courage, must give wholehearted devotion to their respective duties, thereby putting the total strength of the nation into the prosecution of the holy war. Government employes tradesmen, farmers, fishermen, miners, mariners and even women and children at home are, one and all, fighters for the country, irrespective of their spheres of activity. And their respective spheres of activity constitute a battle front in powder smoke and under a rain of shells. With the people on the home front solidified as one mass of steel exerting their supreme endeavors in the country's cause and with the Imperial Forces fighting gallantly, I am convinced that victory will be ours and that the Mind of His Majesty the Emperor may be set at ease.

"You all know that the war has been going on favorably to us. What about the enemy? The American and British governments, having suffered reverse after reverse in rapid succession, are now showing signs of considerable irritation. At the outset they were counting on a long drawn-out war and boasted that, with the completion of preparations in two or three years thence, they would launch a wholesale offensive.

"Recently, however, they have come to have the idea that this year is a grave turning point that will decide the issue of the war and an offensive, unless taken before Japan has succeeded in reconstructing the South, will be too late. With this in mind, they appear to be switching to a more positive war policy. In Europe they are trying desperately to extend aid to the Soviet Union and to set up a second front. In East Asia they are hastening the revitalizing of bases on the Australian and Chinese Continents, all the while attempting persistent counter-attacks on Japan.

"The fury of the joint operations by the Axis has considerably aggravated the American-British shipping situation, and the enemy is experiencing great difficulties in prosecuting the war. They are taxing their brains to capacity to devise counter-measures.

"The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that neither America nor Britain has yet lost fighting spirit. The American people, in particular, are growing more serious-minded.

"At the same time, it is encouraging to see our allies, Germany and Italy, scoring brilliant victories in Europe, in the Atlantic and in North Africa.

"The international situation surrounding Japan has been shaping advantageously to Japan. The closest unity is in existence between Japan and Manchoukuo which has just greeted the tenth anniversary of its national founding. The National Government of China shares both joys and sorrows with Japan. Cooperation between Japan on the one hand and Thailand and French Indo-China on the other is constantly increasing. Our relations with the Soviet Union remain totally unchanged and unaffected.

"Tomorrow, September 27, marks the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact binding Japan, Germany and Italy. Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the three Powers entered into a common pledge to join forces toward the attainment of their common goal.

"By close cooperation among Japan, Germany and Italy, Britain and America will be crushed and a new order ushered in. That is as clear as daylight. It is incumbent on the Japanese nation to renew their determination to prosecute this war, however prolonged, and to overcome a great many difficulties ahead of us. When the 100,000,000 people of Japan forge ahead as one mass of fire, we can expect a bright future for our Empire."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

gues have been resorted to by the American-British camp to cause an estrangement between Japan and the Axis. But the more tenacious the American-British intrigues, the firmer has grown the ties binding Japan, Germany and Italy. Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Croatia, etc. are now signatories to the Alliance. Thus the Axis today constitutes a powerful camp, military, political and economic, against the American-British influence in the world.

Shimada Stresses Unrelenting Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

the various classes of the nation in various fields of activities and have inseparable relations with the general public, I am confident that your assumption of the leadership will have a grave bearing on the task of displaying the nation's total strength. I earnestly wish that you will all continue to render your greatest efforts for the attainment of ultimate victory by Japan."

BRAZIL IS WARNED OF MALTREATMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities indulged in searching the Japanese houses and without the slightest provocation arrested the Japanese and even took them into police custody, treating them as if they were criminals. As a matter of fact many Japanese were often threatened with physical violence and many were actually hurt.

"The Brazilian police authorities entering Japanese stores, seized various merchandise and they carried away whatever they could take, after eating and drinking as they pleased without paying. To cite an extreme example, a certain Japanese was requested by a Brazilian chief of police to hand over the money in his possession. On refusing, the police immediately imprisoned him. Such unjust and inhuman acts of physical violence, persecution and looting is tantamount to the very desecration of civilization itself. It is a most unworthy act in the history of Brazil which has enjoyed its position as one of the foremost countries of South America.

"Looking back into the history of thirty-five years of Japanese immigration to Brazil, I can state with confidence that the Japanese immigrants, who gradually increased to some 250,000 persons, had diligently toiled in the new land and made unparalleled contributions to the economic development of Brazil. This is a fact well known and recognized even by the Brazilians themselves.

"The aforementioned maltreatment of the Japanese residents by the Brazilian authorities cannot by any means, be tolerated by the conscience of any man. It is indeed, an offense against God and humanity.

"It is needless to say that the Japanese Government have from time to time taken effective and proper steps to correct the Brazilian attitude and secure their guarantee against future maltreatment of our countrymen. This resolve of our Government remains unchanged.

"We expect, therefore, that the Brazilian Government, refusing to submit to American and British pressure, and on the basis of their own independent policy, waste no time in rectifying their attitude and their treatment of the Japanese people who live in their country."

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Kakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ內容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ飜譯ノ上審査ス

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麴町區內幸町一丁目一番地　ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

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審査委員

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文士　吉川英治殿
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ジャパン・タイムス社長　鄉敏殿

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ANSCHRIFTSAENDERUNG

Unsere Geschaeftsraeume in YOKOHAMA befinden sich ab
Montag, den 28. September 1942
im
HELM HAUS, 53, YAMASHITA-CHO

H. AHRENS & CO. (G.K.)
Vertreter des Norddeutschen Lloyd Bremen

C. ILLIES & CO.
Vertreter der Hamburg Amerika Linie Hamburg

NIPPON SUBMARINES IN ATLANTIC HAILED

East Asia Development Society Official Envisages Final Blow to Enemies

The appearance of the invincible Japanese submarines in the Atlantic waters to join hands with the German U-boats is hailed as another of the master strokes of the Axis collaboration by Tsukasa Kamizuka, secretary-general of the East Asia Development Society, reports Domei Friday

Mr. Kamizuka, who had spent some 30 years in South America and South Africa, when informed of the new development, was jubilant.

"The advance of the Japanese submarines into the Atlantic waters to work hand-in-hand with the German U-boats in a remarkable and epoch-making development," he said. "That is because the prerequisite to giving Great Britain the final blow is to isolate her completely from the supply sources such as Australia, South Africa, South America, United States and India.

"The way to bring America to her knees is to deprive her of the materials from the South American countries. The Japanese Navy operating with the German U-boats in the Atlantic will go a long way in bringing nearer the final crushing of the Anglo-American Powers.

Mediterranean Detour

"With the Italian Navy holding the mastery in the Mediterranean, the supply route to England from India and Australia via the Suez Canal is no longer any use," Mr. Kamizuka added. "The British are forced to venture to the south Atlantic, round the Cape of Good Hope and brave the Indian Ocean in order to communicate with these supply sources, but the ever victorious Axis naval and air forces are extending and widening their sphere of operations to the detriment of the Anglo-American interests.

"The supply routes of England, crossing the Atlantic from New York or Miami in the United States and from Santos, Buenos Aires, or Pernambuco in South America, once considered comparatively safe, are no longer safe from the threat of the German U-boats and of the invincible Imperial Navy," he explained.

"The concern with which the British are viewing the situation," he concluded, "may well be gathered from their serious efforts now being made in trying to wrest from France footholds along the west African coast such as Madagascar."

Y.C.A.C. GIVES PRIZES TO BOWLING CHAMPS

Lord-Harriss Team Defeats Boixo's 21 to 13—DaSilva Takes Singles Trophy

All the matches in the Lawn Bowls tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club were completed on Thursday and the distribution of prizes took place at a dinner held in the clubhouse the same evening Lord and Harriss won the championship doubles by defeating the Boixo's, 21 to 13, while G. DaSilva took the measure of E. Dentici in the championship singles by the score of 21 to 7.

In the afternoon E. Dentici who was paired with D. Dentici staged a strong comeback and managed to nose out the Boixo's in the handicap doubles by the close score of 21 points to 19. The mixed doubles handicap went to Mrs. Lord and L. Sardaigne who won from Miss R. Eymard and Kaufman. The trophy presented by the permanent committee for the singles handicap was won by F. R. Harriss who nosed out G. DaSilva 21 to 16.

In the international matches, the Portuguese team, consisting of Messrs G. DaSilva, V. Rangel, C. Fernandes and E. DaSilva (skipper) won the title by defeating the French and Swiss teams. The ladies singles handicap was taken by Miss R. Eymard who beat Miss R. Harvendal in the finals by the score of 21 points to 13.

Following the various matches a mixed dinner was held in the clubhouse which was attended by over a hundred members and friends. Mr. E. Dentici, president of the Club, presided and in his speech stressed the point that he expected the Club to resume as usual within a few months. He also mentioned that a temporary office will be established in Yamashita-cho, details of which will be given at an early date. The prizes were then presented to the various winners by Mrs. P. Lord and additional speeches were made by Messrs Lord, Kallin and D. Dentici. In keeping with the lawn bowls traditions, a new captain for the next season was then elected, and Mr. D. Dentici was the unanimous choice. The dinner broke up with a vote of thanks being given to the president and the members of the executive committee.

Brutal U.S. Treatment Scored

Japanese Herded Like Criminals, Exposed to Countless Humiliations and Denied Bare Necessities Of Life, Says Internee

By KEN HARA

The author of the following article was in the United States when the current war broke out. Below, he relates his personal experiences, describing his arrest by G-men and the treatment he and other Japanese received at the hands of American officials while in a detention station and later in an internment camp. (editor)

America claims to be the oasis of democracy. Democracy exists there, she says, not only as an ideal, but also in practice. My recent personal experiences and observations have found the facts to be otherwise.

I have just returned to Japan on the first exchange of nationals. With the outbreak of war, I was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as an enemy alien, detained at an immigration station, tried by a hearing board and sentenced to internment for the duration in an army camp.

America was for a long time a sort of a second home to me. I have lived long among her people and have many friends among them. A part of my education was received in her institutions of learning and my knowledge of her history and traditions is probably superior to that of the average educated American.

America is Crude

The war, however, has compelled me to revise many of my views about Americans as a nation and as a people, for the war has brought out in bold relief certain undesirable aspects of America, which are less evident in peacetime, but which, nevertheless, are a part of her national character. In a word, it is that America is crude. Her sensibilities are yet unrefined; her so-called humanitarianism more childish and materialistic than it is sincere. Indeed, America has her aspects of greatness, which spring largely from her geographical enormity and natural abundance, but she has yet to learn, painful though the lesson of war may be, that it is sincerity and not hypocrisy that makes for greatness among nations as among individuals.

In the treatment of the enemy alien, America has exposed her naked self. My own treatment, told as I experienced it, illustrates the American way.

It was Sunday in America when the war broke out. Radio reports from Honolulu was fragmentary and interrupted at first and even the best-informed commentators on international and military affairs were confused. There were no extras on the streets; it was a holiday for afternoon papers. A few hours later the situation became quite clear.

Promised Fair Play

The news naturally concerned me very much. No doubt, things were not going to be the same for me, or for my family, but at the same time I felt that the United States Government could be counted upon for fair and considerate treatment. Did not a deputation of resident Japanese receive Mrs. Roosevelt's personal assurance that in the event of any untoward crisis in Japanese-American relations all Japanese residents will be given every protection and fair treatment according to the American way? That was less than a month ago. I assured my wife who had come to the United States for the first time only a year ago that there was nothing to worry about. Our child could continue to go to school on the morrow.

And so, though anticipating many unpleasant days to come, my wife and I sat in the living room listening to Henry Ford's Sunday evening symphony of the air interspersed with war bulletins. Then while the confused sounds of Beethoven and war news were ringing in our ears, the door bell rang, loud and long. I opened the door.

"Don't move!" I was ordered, as two men rushed in, a revolver pointed at me. "You're under arrest!"

The intruders were two plain clothesmen, one an FBI agent, the other a police detective who held the revolver. They came into the living room where my wife stood, pale and nearly frozen by the shockingly abrupt behavior of the intruders which to me appeared more like adolescents playing cops and robbers. My wife was asked to withdraw into the bedroom and then I was thoroughly searched. The FBI agent felt up and down my body, my pockets emptied and all the contents stuffed into an envelope. Then with not a minute to speak to my wife or to look at our child who was fast asleep, I was ordered to come along.

FBI Cross-Questioning

After a 40-minute auto-ride with a revolver constantly pointed at me, I was taken off and hurried into a building. It was the local branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was around midnight. There, I was turned over to a special agent, who for the next six hours, until dawn began to break, grilled me with questions for more than I was worth. The notes he took were enormous, enough to write a biography of me plus a diary of all my movements for the previous several months and all there was to say of persons whose names appeared in my engagement book. Interspersed among the scores of questions asked were many silly ones which revealed how little the highly-reputed G-men know about Japan and the Japanese.

"Would you," asked the agent, "dynamite oil refineries or aircraft factories if the Black Dragon Society commanded you to?"

So silly was the question that I decided to pass it up and replied, "It's too silly, I can't answer."

"I want an answer, yes or no," the agent insisted. "If the Black Dragons threatened the life of your relatives in Japan, would you do it!"

"That's the most nonsensical question I have ever been asked," I replied. "I have nothing whatsoever to do with that Society nor has the Society anything to do with me. At any rate, if you want an answer I can only say that the job is too big to do myself."

The agent apparently did not like my answer because it smacked of sarcasm. His questioning became more furious and to my misfortune, longer.

Almost every Japanese was asked the same thing by other G-men. Apparently it was one of a group of set questions.

One Japanese, later a fellow internee, did me one better. He was an immigrant who came to America years ago to earn money. When asked, "Would you dynamite Ford's Willow Run bomber plant if the Japanese Government gave you $5,000?" His reply was, "Sure, for money."

Put Behind Bars

After the FBI got all they wanted from me for the time being, I was photographed and fingerprinted and taken, again with an armed "escort" to an immigration detention station. The quarter to which I was taken was filled with Japanese, most of them men of high standing in the business world and long devoted to Japanese-American friendship through increased trade and commerce. These men whom I joined were now expressionless, worn-out and haggard from an all-night FBI cross questioning.

The room into which we were thrown was large, but ill-heated and dirty. It was filled with double-decker steel beds without mattresses or bedding. The windows were barred and covered with wire nets. Ventilation was atrocious.

Until mattresses and blankets were provided a week later, we were obliged to sleep on squeeky springs huddled up in our over-coats. As a result, everyone but those of exceptionally robust health was down with a cold from which we recovered only after we were moved out of the place two or three months later.

For a full week until we were permitted to contact our homes, we had no change of clothing, pajamas or toilet articles. Knives and other sharp-edged articles were taken away lest we commit harakiri. The coast guards, a score of them at a time, patrolled our quarters day and night with a bludgeon-like club in their hands, their eyes ever-nervous, ever-watchful.

Detention Quarters Filthy

Our detention quarters was a filthy, smelly hole when we first entered it. Seeing that nothing was going to be done about it, we made the improvements ourselves. We rearranged the beds in an orderly fashion creating "avenues" and side "streets." We swept and scrubbed the floors, the lavatory and the wash rooms ourselves and made the conditions as tolerable as possible.

From the very outset, we banded together and created an executive committee which represented us in negotiating with the authorities to obtain necessary bedding, changes of clothing and generally to improve the conditions in our quarters. Our organized life appeared like a threat to the authorities at first, but seeing that we were being helpful in many ways, they began to show signs of some cooperation though never enough to improve our living conditions. About the best we got was 20 minutes of outdoor exercise within barricaded grounds twice a week.

Food was decidedly bad. We were served as if we too were ragged penniless European immigrants and refugees asking for American crumbs. The American Government did not spend more than 40 per cent a day per person, providing us with a fare that could be found only on the tables of tenement dwellers. The fare was fixed and we knew what to expect on what day. Wednesday was a particularly bad day, for the noon-dinner consisted of a slimy stew which only a few of us dared to eat. The Saturday supper consisted of dried up cheese and cold slaw, another bad day. The best we had only on Christmas, roast turkey with cranberry sauce and this only because the local church board provided the turkey. Sugar was never served. Hence, the half-cooked corn meal at breakfast barely slid down our throats. Fresh, green vegetables were almost totally absent. Teeth rotted away and broke off in no time.

Sicknesses Occur

Such being the situation, sicknesses soon occurred. Care of the sick was one of our great problems, for the hospital was open only to persons with a high fever; it seemed that it had to be at least 102 degrees. Our quarters was far from good to attend properly to the sick because our bedroom was our day-room, overcrowded day and night by several hundred of us.

Our blankets were those used year after year by European immigrants and supplied to us unlaundered and filled with dust and bed bugs. It's a miracle how we stopped at sickness and not death. Reports of brilliant Japanese victories along a far-flung battlefront on land, sea and in the air kept our morale running high.

A medical officer, long in the immigration service, called once very briefly every morning. His morning greeting was, "How many dead Japs today," which infuriated us no end. He wouldn't even bother to see the sick; he left after leaving some aspirin at the door.

Our only friend was a janitor, too old to work and nearly on the point of discharge with a modest pension. He appreciated our sweeping and scrubbing which was really his work. One day, he remarked, "I've been working here for nearly 40 years, but this place has never been as clean as this." In showing us his appreciation, he smuggled in necessary medicine and supplies prescribed by one of our detained Japanese doctors. If it had not been for this kindly old janitor, our casualties would have been more severe.

Hearings a Mockery

From the beginning of January, hearings were held and every detainee was called up individually before the hearing board to stand "trial." These hearings were held at night by the Department of Justice to determine whether the enemy alien should be released unconditionally, paroled or interned for the duration.

In most cases, the hearing was a mockery of justice. It was held merely as a formality to show that enemy aliens were treated in a democratic manner. Only in a very few cases was a hearing held with an attitude of consideration and this because the Japanese being heard was a butler or a cook in the household of a prominent American, including one of the Hyde Park Roosevelts. These men were either released or paroled.

In all other cases, the hearings were stereotyped, turning cases out like a mass production plant. The questions asked by the district attorney or the hearing board were: "What is your full name?" "What is your address?" "What is your occupation?" "How long have you resided in the United States?" And without further ado, the hearing was closed. Two or three weeks later, the verdict from Attorney-General Francis Biddle in Washington—internment for the duration of the War.

My hearing on January 30 was, like all the others, perfunctory. Personal considerations such as care of the family were ignored as being outside the province of the hearing board. On February 15, a momentous day which witnessed the fall of Singapore, I was again photographed, finger-printed given a number like a criminal and ordered to an internment camp.

Transferred to Camp

February 15 was visitor's day, that rare bi-weekly occasion that permitted wives, mothers and children to meet their loved ones, who were "looked up." The first batch of 40 of us to be transferred were given only a 10-minutes notice to pack up our bags and then were rushed out under heavy guard. As we marched out of the building single file, we could see the visitors, mostly women and children, also single file, marching into the building, their faces wreathed in smiles. But, alas, when they noticed who we were, smiles turned into tears. One of our party who rushed out to greet his wife and two daughters was clubbed and dragged back, creating an unhappy commotion. Then to prevent any communication, the guards lined up between us and the visitors, their arms bristling with sub-machine guns. In no time, we were herded into a waiting Greyhound bus and driven away to an army internment camp.

Utterly childish precautions! The heavy armed guard was all out of proportion to the number, age and social standing of the men, who composed our group. Most of the men were close to 50. None was a criminal or a prisoner; only honest, well-meaning business men, bankers and students. To guard us, the American army authorities into whose charge we were transferred posted a soldier near the bus driver with a sub-machine gun gripped in his hands. On the front, rear and sides of the bus were motorcycles with sidecars, each with a soldier pointing a machine gun toward us. But we were somewhat accustomed to all this Yankee nonsense and looked forward to life in an army camp with some hope that it would be better than the life we left behind.

Virtually War Prisoners

Any hopes we privately held of changes for the better were soon blasted when the bus rolled into the internment camp, passing through three rows of barbed wire fences, the middle one, we were warned, being electrified. The reception committee was made up of a squad of soldiers with bayonets who, as we stepped off the bus, commanded us "to shake a leg" and escorted us to the commander, a captain.

No sooner than we were lined up, and our roll call taken, he began to deliver a lecture.

"You fellas," he said, "have been turned over to the custody of the United States army by the Department of Justice as internees of war. From today, I am to take charge and as the commander here, I expect every one of you to obey my orders. Any disobedience on your part will be dealt with in a way you won't want to be dealt with. I won't stand for any 'monkey business.'

"Out there you saw barbed wire fences. A strong electric current runs through the middle one. No escape is possible. But if any of you attempt escape, you will be riddled with machine gun bullets. And I don't mean maybe. Later you will be supplied with a green army great coat which will be your identification. It is absolutely compulsory that you wear it when stepping out of your quarters to go to the mess hall, or the latrine or on a walk. If you don't, my men have orders to shoot. Now go to your assigned tents and be ready for medical examination."

We thought the same thing. We were virtually prisoners of war now and spoke at, not to, as though we were felons of some kind.

The tents were shabby, worn out affairs. Five of us were assigned to each tent and ordered that we keep it clean. Inspection was to be held after roll call every morning. As soon as we had resigned ourselves to the ordeal of internment, a tough-looking sergeant barked out a command to assemble at the dispensary for a physical and medical examination. Most of us rushed out of our tents but some of those who dawdled behind were kicked in the pants.

Humiliating Medical Examination

At the dispensary, we were ordered to line up and undress completely and ten of us at a time entered the medical officer's room for examination. Here I cannot continue the description, for the manner in which the examination was held is too embarrassing to describe. But I can say that only furious indignation burned in our hearts as the doctor and his staff found enjoyment in humiliating us, revealing how low Americans could descend morally. As long as we live, we cannot forget that experience.

The only improvements over the immigration detention station were the fact that we now had more than plenty of fresh air which cured us of our lingering colds and the fact that the food was slightly better, approximating as it did the rations of the army. Whereas before the food was prepared for us, now we had to help the mess sergeant prepare our own meals.

When we were assigned to mess detail, we had to get up at 4:30 a.m., set the tables, peel potatoes, break eggs and slice bacon, etc. To make matters worse, the mess sergeant would shove the plates, saucers, knives and forks helter skelter around the tables unless they were set properly, and by properly meant that plates had to be so many inches from the edge of the table and so many inches apart. The same went with other utensils. This happened so often that we made a yardstick and measured off before we set the tables.

The sergeant was particularly cranky about the garbage cans of which there were three sets, one for table refuse, one for cigarette ends and one for scrap paper and sweepings. Once, one of our senior members, a grey-haired banker, made the mistake of throwing cigarette ends into the can reserved for table refuse. He was slapped, the can was turned over and he was ordered to pick out all the cigarette ends on his hands and knees. It was a sight none of us had the courage to look at. One of us tried to help but the sergeant shoved him away. The refuse, by the way, was fed to the hogs.

Our days were spent largely in sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning and washing. The few hours we had to ourselves to play chess or bridge and to read were often interrupted by the sergeant, who ordered us to some fatigue work. There was nothing to look forward to. Even the

(Continued on Page 4)

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THAI DANCE SIMILAR TO JAPANESE KABUKI

Resemblance Seen in Music, Dancing and Drama, Says Viscount Mishima

The Thai dance has much in common with the Japanese Kabuki in its presentation, stated Viscount Michiharu Mishima, a member of the House of Peers and famed playwright, who some time ago went to Thailand for the second time as a member of the suite of Special Envoy Koki Hirota.

"The drama, dance and music of Thailand belonged to the Thai Court," said Viscount Mishima. "The late King Rama XII was very much interested in art in general and exerted himself to develop the artistic legacy of his country. He wrote plays and also contributed much to the restoration of classic Thai dramas.

"Foreign Minister Luang Vichit Vichitvathakarn was the person responsible for the current boom of Thai music, dance and drama. He is a poet, composer.

"Madam Luang Vichit is also artistically inclined and is the president of the National Conservatory of Thailand. She came to Japan in 1935 leading a group of several students of that institution, who gave a presentation of traditional Thai dancing at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

"The National Conservatory comprises 200 students, most of whom are girls from 15 to 20 years old. There is no discriminatory limitation as to the candidacy of the same institution.

"The people of Annam, Cambodia and Thailand are of Kmel descent. The Kmel race had an excellent racial tradition especially in the sphere of music. Musical instruments resembling the 'Koto' and the xylophone are in wide use in Thailand. The melody of Thai music has something in common with that of Japanese music. The old tradition of classic dancing is retained there just as in our country.

"The classic dance of Thailand has much in common with the Japanese Kabuki, as both represent the various sentiments, such as anger, jealousy and affection, according to set types of performance.

"There are two major theaters in that country. One is a beautiful and well-equipped national theater where the Thai dance is performed and motion pictures are shown alternately. The other is a Chinese-capitalized theater."

Music Notes

Several outstanding musical events are scheduled in Tokyo still during the remaining days of September, including the first in a new series of "Masterworks Appreciation Concerts" with an all-French program of Debussy, Faure, and Ravel, to be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. today by Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, and Takashi Kurata, cello; Professor Leonid Kreutzer's first piano recital of the season with an all-Chopin program, at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Monday, a violin recital by Miss Valentine Abaza, assisted at the piano by Alexis Abaza, with works by Saint-Saens, Vitali, Sarasate, and others, from 7 p.m., Monday at the Aoyama Kaikan; and the concert announcing the new symphonic compositions by contemporary Japanese composers selected in a prize contest sponsored by the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company, to be played by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Yoshitaka Sakamoto, from 6 p.m., Wednesday at the Gunjin Kaikan.

In memory of the late tenor, Yoji Otaguro, whose untimely death was mourned by the Japanese musical world several months ago, several well-known musicians will join in a concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday. Among the offerings will be vocal solos by Miss Sachiko Ikeda and Miss Mariko Wada, sopranos; Madam Yoshiko Sato, mezzo-soprano; Eizo Terui and Osuke Hagi, tenors, and Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone; vocal duos by Miss Hiroko Hirato, soprano, and Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; piano solos by Koji Taku and Toroku Takagi; and performances by Aiji Hibino, violin, Hiroshi Takikawa, viola, and Akira Suzuki, cello.

Lieder and songs by Mozart, Schumann, Hugo Wolf, Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Koscak Yamada, and Toshiharu Ichikawa, and Marcelline's air from Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," will be presented by Miss Mieko Kako, soprano, in a vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 1. Miss Yasuko Tani will be at the piano.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra which opened its 17th concert season with three performances of the same program at the Hibiya Public Hall last week will offer four concerts at the Osaka Asahi Kaikan, from Friday, October 2, to Monday, October 5, each night at 7 p.m. all under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock. The program for the first two evenings consists of two chorals by J. S. Bach, arranged by Vittorio Gui; Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major, with Miss Yoshiko Kuroda as the piano soloist; and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. For the last two evenings, the program includes Weber's "Oberon" Overture; Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn; and Schubert's Seventh Symphony.

Bach's Brandenburg Concertos No. 1 and No. 2; Piano Concerto in A major, and Church Cantata No. 56 (Ich will den Kreuzstaz gerne tragen) will be offered in the first of four programs of a "Bach Cycle," by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 6, at the Aoyama Kaikan. The soloists include Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone; Miss Yoko Matsukuma, continuo; Miss Ayako Yamamoto, violin; Eika Kanami, violin; Chikara Yamamoto, oboe; Tadashi Mori, flute, and Osamu Kita, clarinet.

A first performance in this country of "Summer Night," by Zoltan Kodaly, noted contemporary Hungarian composer, will be given by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in its second subscription concert of the season under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 7, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Takashi Kurata, cellist, will be the soloist in Dvorak's cello Concerto in B flat minor. Tchaikovski's Fifth Symphony will conclude the program.

Miss Takiko Omura, violinist, who returned to Japan from the United States last year shortly before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will hold her first public solo recital at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, from 7 p.m., Saturday, October 10. Professor Leo Sirota will assist at the piano.

Eminently Spanish is the program of the dance recital to be shown by Miss Suzuko Kawakami at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m., Saturday, October 10.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

September 22, 23, 24, The Nippon Symphony Orchestra and Joseph Rosenstock: There was a novelty in the form of an orchestral arrangement of the Japanese Court Music, Gagaku "Etenraku," very effectively transcribed by H. Konoye and his brother N. Konoye. In this music, Rosenstock has caught some of the exotic atmosphere peculiar to East very well indeed. Stateliness and quiet languor, oriental fatalism and conflicting emotionalism; these were brought out in the music with a vivid contrast, one might almost say, with an obsessing uncanniness. However, some of the credit must go to the Konoye brothers. The orchestration is admirably done with due regard to the balance of the orchestral tone as an integral whole, and especially the strings well kept in the back-ground, supplying only a sort of shimmering effect, which is in keeping with the general atmosphere of the music. The additional and special instruments used were a medium-sized, Japanese Court Drum and a "Sho" (a kind of wind instrument with a peculiarly penetrating sound, which is idyllic in quality). Such particular type of music as this is no where performed better than in the land where it is "born and bred." This should make the orchestra as well as the audience clear that music cannot be re-created by a mere formal playing through of the notes.

It was strange that more satisfaction was not derived from the performances of the orchestra with the other two items, namely, Two Chorals from J. S. Bach and Mozart's Requiem. Rosenstock kept his orchestra in good mettle, and in Bach's Chorals as well as in Mozart's Requiem, the actual playing was so correct, so rarely accomplished over here, that one almost ceased to worry about the style. The orchestra's range and control of tone were good, though still much to be desired in the way of nuance and phrasing of the strings and particularly in the singing quality of the strings. The first Violins were much better than the other sections of the strings. The 'Cellos were less good and so were the Violas and the Double-Basses. The Trombones were not over-careful enough on such matters as intonation, articulation, dynamic variations and so on. The wood-wind section, the oboe particularly, were generally good, though they did not have much scope to exhibit their skill this time. The two Bach Chorals were given passing interest by the sheer merit of their intrinsic music. Here, a much more broader phrasing and sonority from the strings with a singing quality of tone, were to be desired, as otherwise there would be a tendency to be monotonous owing to the sombre nature of the music. One should get out of the idea that Bach is a classic, therefore, one should play it in a dry and rigid form. Bach has moments of ecstasy and passion just as much as Beethoven or Brahms, only they are not the same kind of emotional out-burst.

In Mozart's Requiem, the Seijo Choir was praiseworthy. They played an integral part not only in the music, but also, in the actual performance through collaboration and unity amongst themselves and a due regard expended to the general effect as a body of singers collectively. It was spirited and free from uncertainties. Among the vocal soloists, the Soprano, Mme. H. Miyake, was very refreshing indeed. She has a lovely voice of carrying quality and though, perhaps, she may not have the dramatic intensity, she makes up amply in her phrasing and dynamic differentiations with a charming, artistic effect. The Alto, Mme. S. Tiba, was enjoyable and, perhaps, she might have what the other had not, but the quality of her voice seemed a trifle too dark even for an Alto, and her intonation was rather dubious at times and her vibrato just a shade too slow and too wide. The Tenor was less good and so was the Bass, though there was a few nice notes in the former.

In spite of an unusually good performance of the Requiem, it did not enthral and one could not help being a bit tired of listening to a Dirge ever lengthening itself ad libitum. After the first Adagio and he Allegro, one had a quiet feeling and a wish that it was better left unfinished and Mozart's disciple, Mr. Sussmeyer, never continued it. Perhaps, under different circumstances, one would think more kindly of it.

Autumn's Star Vocalists

Insect-musicians of Japan, with the cricket the prima donna, are popular serenaders in early autumn. Ever since the Yedo days, street-vendors have sold various insects in fancy bamboo cages so as to provide the people with Nature's rhapsodies.

Music of Crickets Inspired Nippon Poets—Legend Started Chrysanthemum Festival

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Early autumn brings with it the faint music of crickets and other singing insects. There was an ancient custom of gathering such insects to be presented to the Imperial Court. According to the Kuji-Kongen (Origin of Court Affairs, 1422), "Mushi-erabi," as this custom was called, originated during the closing years of the 11th century. It was not a ceremonial affair, but it provided the Court Nobles with another excellent occasion for an elegant nocturnal pastime. Their favorite outing spot for the purpose was Sagano, that historically renowned suburb of Kyoto.

Beginning in the Yedo days, street vendors sell insect-musicians in pretty bamboo cages. The business of insect-selling is believed to have been started by a Chuzo about 250 years ago, although a 17th century diarist records under a date in 1687 that his search in likely neighborhoods in all Yedo failed to locate a single insect-merchant. Objectors to this "canned music," so to speak, go out into the fields to hear the crickets sing in their natural surroundings. Nearly all the celebrated fields for mushi-kiki frequented during the Yedo period have now grown into busy streets, and Hyakka-yen in Mukojima is about the only exception where it is still possible to enjoy the natural sweet music of the crickets. In Kyoto, however, there are several neighborhoods that still furnish the time-honored diversion. What can be more enchanting than to be out on an autumn night and hear the crickets sing in a field abundant with Nature's graces such as the nanakusa or seven flowering grasses of the season—hagi (bush-clover), susuki (pampas grass), kikyo (bell-flower, and karukaya (miscanthus), etc.?

To the scientist, these creatures are of interest merely as members of the families Acridiidae, Locustidae and Achetae, but to the poet in the Japanese they have been a soul-stirring inspiration, as evidenced by the countless numbers of poems composed on the subject for more than a milienium. For, as ancient an anthology as the Manyoshu contains poems such as those:

The evening moon shines—
Here in the garden white with dew
The crickets sing, alas!
Burthening my weary heart.

A passing shower
Has fallen on the garden grass;
And I hear the voice
Of the crickets singing—
Autumn is here.

Choyo-no-Sekku (Chrysanthemum Festival)

The Festival of Choyo is dear to us for the memory of its past splendor, for its observance has declined all but completely both in the official circles and among the people. In the long ago the Ninth Day of the Ninth Month in the lunar calendar was set aside as the Double Positive Day, and was one of the Five Annual Festivals on the Court calendar of medieval Japan. The earliest reference to this festival appears under the date of September 9, 8?4, during the reign of the Emperor Junna. For a time it was observed at Court with all due dignity and grace, but during the reign of the Emperor Horikawa (1087-1106) it ceased to be a major function.

Paradoxically, it regained its popularity with increasing pomp and circumstance during the feudal centuries, and especially during the Tokugawa period it marked an occasion for all the feudal lords to present themselves formally at the Yedo Castle. An elaborate etiquette ruled their costume, their tributes to the Shogunate family and the gala banquet. It is natural that the rich and leisurely bourgeois of the Yedo period should have introduced the day into their calendar, to be soon popularized amongst all the citizens.

In all the three versions—the original court festival, the feudal ceremony and the popular observance—the one necessary concomitant of the day was the kiku-zake or chrysanthemum wine. Ancient documents attribute to this beverage numerous virtues but all fail to explain how it is made. It now seems certain that there never was any prescription other than the current practice of floating chrysanthemum petals in the sake. Another item in the festival routine is the gumi berries (silverberries), which in popular observance are put in a small bag and hung from one's elbow. In the early days, such bags were hung at either end of the screen that stood behind the Emperor, matching with the chrysanthemums that were placed before Him.

Originated From Legend

The origin of the Chysanthemum Festival is attributed to an old Chinese legend. Once upon a time there was a man by the name of Hengching in Junan. He travelled far to study under Fei Chang-fang, a hermit whose name was a current household word for wisdom. One day the master said to Hengching: "On the Ninth Day of the Ninth Month this year, a dreadful calamity is due to befall your family. Go up to the mountain with a bagful of silverberries and wine flavored with chrysanthemum flowers. When you have climbed atop, drink the wine." Hengching took the master's advice literally and the ominous day passed without a mishap to his family. However, all the cattle and barn-door fowls he kept were found killed summarily.

Thus from the beginning silverberries and chrysanthemums have been associated with this autumn festival, in Japan as well as in China. In this country, however, the chrysanthemum is not merely a curative plant; it is an object of high aesthetic appreciation. In marked contrast with the cherry blossom of spring, the chrysanthemum is the last glory of natural beauty. When all other flowers have faded and gone the chrysanthemum alone maintains the grace and dignity of its kindred against the cold and frost of late autumn. For exquisite color and fragrance, it has been hailed as the king of flowers. As the cherry is suggestive of the Japanese' calmness in accepting fate, so is the chrysanthemum symbolic of their faithful in performing a duty, these ideals being the two complementary virtues that constitute the Japanese conception of chivalry.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF U.S. IS SCORED

(Continued from Page 3)

monthly visitor's day which was our only moment of joy was more an ordeal than a pleasure.

Visitor's Day an Ordeal

To our wives and children, it was an all day affair to visit us. Our camp was four hours away by train and bus and when they came they were given only 20 minutes. We were not permitted even to shake hands. The visitors sat on one side of the tables and we on the other. The tables were so broad the longest arm would not reach the center. Conversation must be strictly in English and must be confined to family matters. It was heart-breaking to see husbands and wives married for 20, 30 years converse with each other in English for the first time in all their married life. It was heart breaking to me also because my wife and I couldn't properly exchange what was in our hearts, for to my wife English was still new, though she had studied it in Japan.

A soldier stood by each visiting group, taking notes of our conversation and telling us "ten more minutes, nine more minutes, eight more minutes" and so forth. When the 20 minutes were up the visit was brought to an abrupt close and the visitors hustled out. As it was difficult to meet and difficult to talk, it was difficult to part. Visiting day was gloomy after the visit was over, for our wives brought news of their financial difficulties, illness of children and other troubles which though not their intention to mention would come out because we would ask.

One of our men received a wire reporting the death of his child but he was not permitted to attend the funeral. No matter how much we as a group implored the commander to permit the grief-stricken man a few hours leave, the permission was not granted.

Tents Leaked Like Sieve

Four days after we entered the camp, another batch of nearly 50 of our "prison-mates" at the immigration detention station came to join us and were given the same initiation by the camp authorities. It was a rainy day and our ragged tents leaked like a sieve. What a welcome for the newcomers! Nothing could be done about it. We complained to the sergeant but he came back with a "We're sleeping under the same conditions," which was untrue. As a result we had a sleepless night sitting on one or two cots shoved into a dry spot in the tent.

A few weeks later after a few more groups of internees joined us, we were moved to another section of the fort. The tents were going to be comparatively new but we had to take all of our cots and other equipment with us. Rather than breaking up the cots, four of us took the four corners of a cot and loading it with bags and equipment carried it on the three-quarter mile trip—a hard back-breaking labor. Again we were heavily guarded. There were soldiers on either side of us, stretchers on either side of us, stretching from front to rear ten yards apart and carrying sub-machine guns or bayonets.

Life at our new quarters was the same. The same routine and the same fatigue details.

Dental Treatment Inhuman

One day, one of my tent-mates who was suffering from a bad abscess and unable to withstand the pain went to the dispensary for treatment. He came back, his uniform stained with blood. He seemed to have been treated pretty roughly.

As soon as he had asked that a molar be extracted, the dental officer ordered him to sit down. He brought out a dental plier, ordered two of his assistants to hold the patient's head and shoulders pinned against the back of the seat and without any anaesthetic injection yanked out a tooth, twisting and pulling, unmindful of the pain it caused. Then he asked, "It didn't hurt did it?" When the Japanese replied that it certainly did, the officer said, "Remember Pearl Harbor," and promptly told him to get out without applying any antiseptic or providing him with a mouth wash. He was in painful agony for over a month until he boarded the exchange vessel and received proper treatment from a Japanese dentist.

Good News!

No one but we could understand the great joy that came over us when a secretary of the Spanish Embassy paid us a visit and read the list of those to be repatriated on the first exchange vessel. We literally counted the days, reading the newspaper with minute care in search of an announcement of the date of departure.

A month later, that day came. And in a great huff, we packed our bags, marched a mile to a railway depot and entrained for New York. It was as trying and heart-breaking to leave the camp as it was a joy to say good-bye to the sufferings and agonies it symbolized, for all were not privileged to join the repatriation group which was limited only to non-permanent residents. Scores of our comrades in suffering had to remain behind to forbear the ordeal provided by American democracy. May the good Lord have mercy on them.

Instead of being taken to the ship, we were assembled at the Pennsylvania Hotel and given rooms. It seemed that the American Government at last was going to be a little humanitarian for a change and give us a good comfortable rest before boarding the vessel. We were permitted to re-unite with our families and we were free to roam about the hotel though not outside. But this continued for only a few hours, for government officers from the Department of War, Navy, Justice, Treasury and State visited each room to inspect our baggage.

Instead of divesting us of printed matter and documents, which they had a good reason to do, these petty officials confiscated all new articles, including cosmetics, tooth-paste, shaving cream, stationery, jewelry, and left us only the barest minimum of personal effects—just to get us home! That much we had the forbearance to stand for but when it came to slitting open coat lapels, removing heels from shoes and, worse still, stripping us naked, not excepting the women who were searched by women officers, we had too much of the American brand of democracy. Still not content, the internal revenue officers forced us to pay income tax up to the end of May, 1942, no matter how hard we explained that we were without incomes after the outbreak of war. They threatened us by saying that they will not let us return to Japan if we didn't pay.

Thus, after receiving all the punishment and humiliations we could stand, we were taken to the ship, the Swedish liner, Gripsholm, which was to take us as far as Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, there to be exchanged with the American repatriates from Japan and Japanese occupied territory and transferred to our own Japanese vessels.

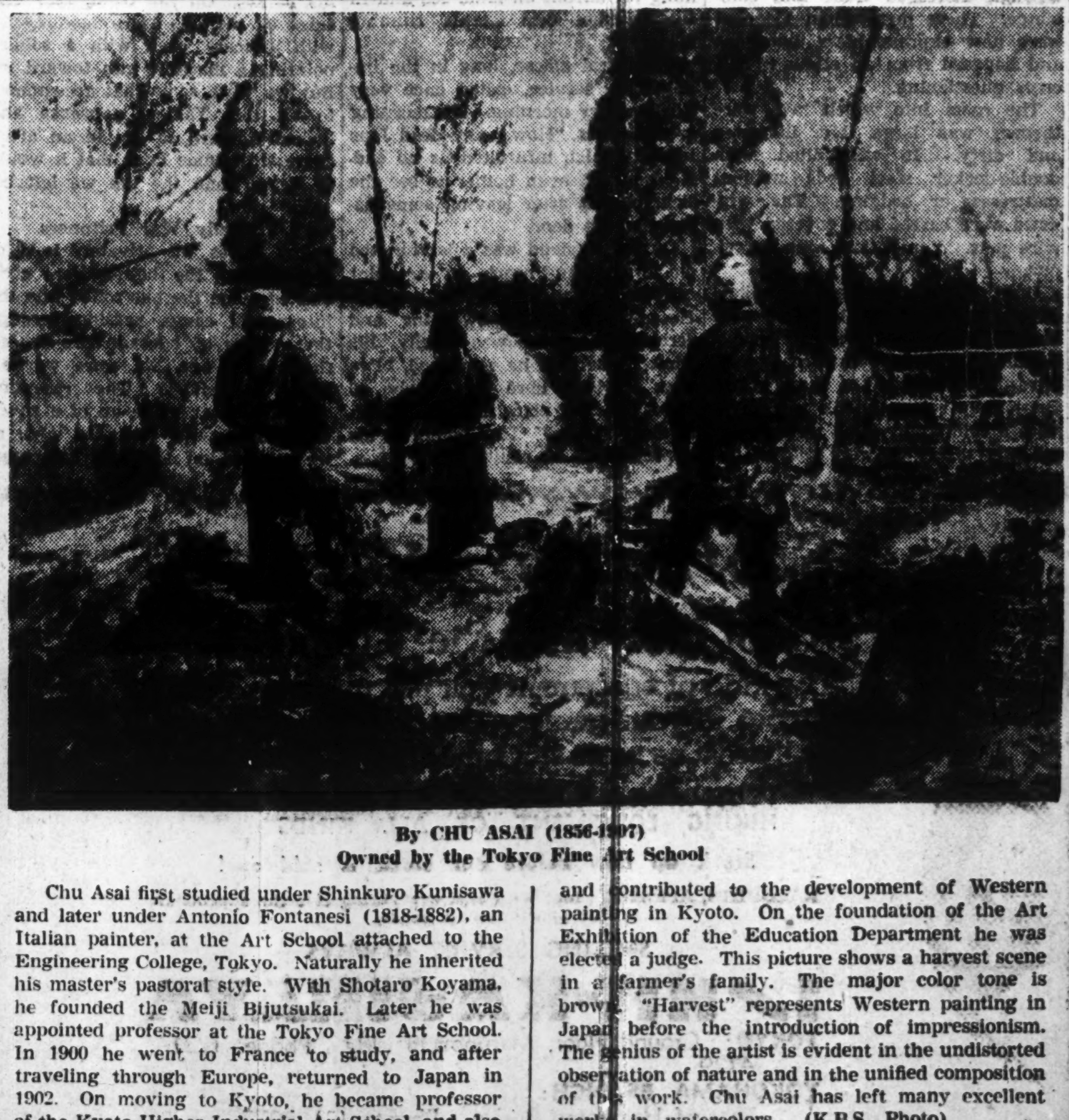
When the Gripsholm sailed out of New York harbor on the night of June 18, we could see the Statue of Liberty, her torch illuminating the surrounding waters. How ironical it seemed as we sailed past it and thought of the nightmarish six months we were leaving behind. As the lights of America disappeared from view we looked to the future, to joining our own nation's war effort and the sacred task of building in Greater East Asia a world founded upon morality and sincerity, where human beings can live as human beings, work as human beings and as human beings enjoy the gifts of nature and the fruits of honest toil.

Indian League Formed

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—A Nanking branch of the Indian Independence League was inaugurated here recently when a large number of Chinese and Japanese cultural leaders attended the meeting in which many Indians living in the Capital participated.

Harvest



By CHU ASAI (1856-1907)
Owned by the Tokyo Fine Art School

Chu Asai first studied under Shinkuro Kunisawa and later under Antonio Fontanesi (1818-1882), an Italian painter, at the Art School attached to the Engineering College, Tokyo. Naturally he inherited his master's pastoral style. With Shotaro Koyama, he founded the Meiji Bijutsukai. Later he was appointed professor at the Tokyo Fine Art School. In 1900 he went to France to study, and after traveling through Europe, returned to Japan in 1902. On moving to Kyoto, he became professor of the Kyoto Higher Industrial Art School, and also founded there in 1905 the Kansai Art Institute, contributed to the development of Western painting in Kyoto. On the foundation of the Art Exhibition of the Education Department he was elected a judge. This picture shows a harvest scene in a farmer's family. The major color tone is brown. "Harvest" represents Western painting in Japan before the introduction of impressionism. The genius of the artist is evident in the undistorted observation of nature and in the unified composition of this work. Chu Asai has left many excellent works in watercolors. (K.B.S. Photo)

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MAN cook, fully experienced, with references, seeks position. Apply to Box 322, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook with long experience and good references, seeks position immediately. Understands English. Apply Senkichi Tsuyama, 581, 3-chome, Kami-meguro, Meguro-ku.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, foreign lady, open for immediate full or part-time employment. Excellent references. Box 664, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WOMAN cook, thoroughly experienced, seeks situation. Has references. Write to Box 321, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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FURNITURE: 2 sleeping sofas, big dining table, foreign made, etc. Apply 88-A Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

IMPORTED skating shoes (size [illegible]), imported fur-lined skin gloves (medium size), fur-lined waist coat and under-trousers. Box 319, Japan Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED dinner set and glassware of well known European make, including many choice pieces. Apply 8-B, Bluff, Yokohama, afternoon 3-5 only.

MINK coat for lady, almost new, beautifully tailored, also gentlemen's fur coat lining (marten). Apply Box 330, Japan Times, Tokyo.

"MARMON" motorcar 1932 model for sale to highest bidder. Apply to Spanish Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

VICTOR radio-gramophone. Apply to Box 324, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin correct pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee Yen 10 monthly, twice double. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call only. Miss Schwerenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

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JAPANESE lessons, conversation, grammar, reading. Years of experience, fee moderate. Apply Box 315, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Buy

COUCH wanted to buy. Please apply Box 318, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 138, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-[illegible].

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, binoculars, furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda [illegible].

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box [illegible], Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 33, 1-chome, [illegible]-dori, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama [illegible].

USED furniture bought at high prices. K. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. [illegible] Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. [illegible] Chiryosho, 33 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba [illegible].

3 EAST ASIA NATIONS AGREE TO BARTERING

Fr. Indo-China, N. China and Thailand Hope to Maintain Smooth Trade

A trade agreement based on a barter system was recently concluded between North China, French Indo-China and Thailand which calls for exports of Chinese wine pharmaceuticals and vegetables to French Indo-China and Thailand in exchange for imports of paint, matches and vegetable oils, according to a dispatch from Tientsin, reports Domei.

It is recalled, states Domei, that the present agreement was the second trade contract between North China on the one hand, and French Indo-China and Thailand on the other, the first contract having been concluded in August this year.

Incidentally, Domei quotes a Saigon dispatch advising that the Economic Bureau of the French Indo-Chinese Government has now decided to take up a barter system for trade with Manchoukuo, Kwantung State and China, and that the relevant regulations will apply to licenses for exports from French Indo-China.

Trade With Japan Thriving

Domei goes on to reveal that the trade relations between Japan and French Indo-China have been smoothly maintained since the formation of the trade agreement between the two countries in May last year. As regard French Indo-Chinese trade relations with Manchoukuo, Kwantung State and China, however, the Japanese Foreign Office has been studying this matter so as to formalize sensible regulations.

It is from this viewpoint that the representatives of our Foreign Office are now in touch with the French Indo-Chinese Government in the hope of its harmonious cooperation with the Japanese Government in connection with the barter system in question which is regarded as a temporary expedient for practice until the formalization of the trade regulations by the Japanese Foreign Office, adds the news agency.

PUBLIC FACILITIES BOARD FOR SOUTH ESTABLISHED

Set Up in Shonan by Japanese Army to Facilitate Reconstruction Project

Reconstruction of all public works in Malaya, Sumatra, and other places in the Southern Regions will be greatly facilitated in the near future as a result of the establishment of the Public Facilities Construction Board, declares a Domei correspondent from Shonan.

The Japanese Military Administrative Headquarters at Shonan, ever since the occupation of the Malay Peninsula by the Imperial Force, has been conducting the speedy reconstruction of all public facilities, such as the water system, electricity roads, etc. The equipment of the public works department left there by the British Government of Singapore were used by the Japanese in the project.

In consideration of the ever increasing demands for such service, the Japanese authorities at Shonan have decided to enlarge the present organization into the General Public Works Bureau, authorizing it to execute all public works throughout the Southern Regions.

VOYAGE FARE TO INCREASE ON AVERAGE OF 25 PER CENT

Plans Set Up to Enforce the Raise by the Beginning of November

A raise in the steamship rates for passengers by 25 per cent on an average will be effected shortly in accordance with the agreement recently reached between the Shipping Management Association and the competent authorities, which will have a far reaching effect in adjusting the freight which is fixed at the Sept. 18th rate, says the Nichi Nichi.

In view of the urgent necessity to adjust the situation, the competent authorities are expected to enforce the raise in the voyage fare by the beginning of November next, ranging between 20 and 40 per cent, averaging 25 per cent, which when realized will increase the income of the Shipping Management Association by ¥3,000,000 a year.

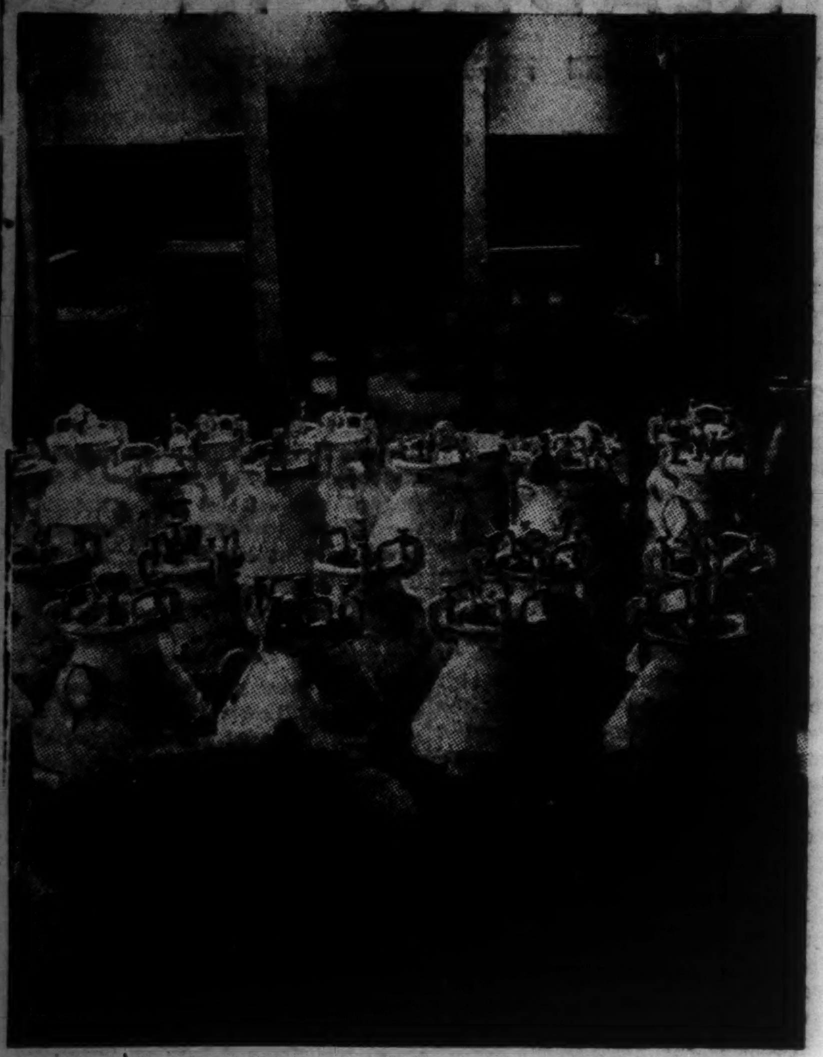
No change, however, will effect the freightage lest any change thereof may affect the prices of all commodities.

Bill Clearings

September 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	253,852	178,335
Balance	78,828	22,065

Pharmaceutics



The strongly but delicately protected chemical above is one of the innumerable pharmaceutics of which the Japanese are justly proud. Remedial substances manufactured in this country, many of them discovered by Japanese savants or patented with the Japanese Government, such as vitacamphor which actually saves human life when it is ebbing away, are as highly spoken of abroad as at home.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.40	— 2.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.50	— 1.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	97.60	— 2.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ...	108.15	Same

PHILIPPINE BUDGETS TO BE CONSOLIDATED

Expected to Ensure Rapid Development of Army Set-Up on Islands

Effective from the fiscal year beginning October 1, the appropriations of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines will be consolidated into a single budget, it was reported from Manila Friday.

Hitherto, the accounts of the Military Administration have been divided into (1) the budget of the Military Administration itself under the extraordinary military special account and (2) the budget of the Philippines Central Executive Board. These will be consolidated into a single account, as stated above.

In regard to the new policy, it is understood that the Military Administration will have its own budget instead of relying as hitherto, on the extraordinary military special account. As the source of revenue for defraying its expenditure, export duties will be levied on Philippines exports to Japan and other areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Special Accounts in Budget

The budget of the Philippines Central Executive Organ will be set up in a special account within the consolidated budget of the Military Administration. Likewise, the budgets of the Military Administration Bureau and the Railway Management Bureau, both of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, will be set up respectively in special accounts within the consolidated budget.

All three special accounts will be so managed as to make the revenue and expenditure of each account balance independently.

The consolidated budget of the Military Administration is expected to expand to an amount several times the present figure of 3,000,000 pesos per month.

The Military Administration will control all sources of revenue. In making tax levies and providing other necessary measures, the Tax Bureau of the Philippines Central Executive Board will be subject to the supervision of the Military Administration. This fundamental reform in the Military Administration and its finances, together with the expansion of the administrative machinery itself, is expected to ensure the rapid development of the Military Administration in the Philippines.

U.S. 'CRISIS' MONEY DISAPPEARS FROM P.I.

Island Inhabitants Now Using Only Old Legal Tenders And Japanese Scrip

As a last resort to meet the financial crisis in the Philippines just before the Japanese Expeditionary Forces effected their complete occupation of the island, the American authorities resorted to the panicky issuance of the so-called "Emergency Circulating Notes." The Chugai describes these notes as so much stage money.

The article carries on to the following effect:

It was on April 10 that the Japanese Forces occupied Cebu. At this time the "Emergency Circulating Notes" previously issued by the local authorities amounted to approximately 11,000,000 pesos. Originally the Emergency Currency Committee at Cebu ordered the issuance of notes within a limit of 100,000 pesos, but it appears that this committee approved an increase to 5,000,000 pesos or 50 times the original figure toward the end of January, and it was further increased later on.

On the other hand, the Emergency Currency Bureau was authorized to issue notes to the extent of 20,000,000 pesos and the first notes issued were classified into four denominations of 1 peso, 50 cents and 10 cents respectively. Due, however, to the subsequent need for replenishing war requirements, the bureau issued notes of larger denominations, 5 pesos, 10 pesos and 20 pesos.

It will be interesting to quote the following passage of a telegraphic message sent by the National Bank of the Philippines to the manager of its Cebu office, suggestive of the deep concern of the financial authorities in connection with the over-issuing of the notes at Cebu, it reads: "It rests with you to decide on a design and wording according to your discretion, but you must indicate on the notes that they represent the Emergency Circulating Notes issued by the National Bank of the Philippines."

Like So Much Paper

It is quite a farce that these notes thus issued like so much stage money, which were essentially just mimeographed pieces of paper signed by the committee men, were to pass as legal tenders, whereas the notes issued by the Emergency Currency Bureau at Cebu and in East Negros Province bore the portrait of President Manuel Quezon. After all, these notes or what may better be termed war scrips were generally so poor in workmanship that they readily paved the way for the circulation of counterfeits in parts of Mindanao Island.

The state of the circulation of the "Emergency Circulating Notes" prior to the occupation of Cebu by the Japanese Forces can clearly be seen in the figures of cash on hand of the corporations and banks listed below when they were seized by the Japanese Forces at Cebu, (shown in pesos):

Bank and corporation	Cash on hand	Emerg. cir. notes	Pct.
National Bank of the Philippines ..	130.475	41.042	31
Philippine Bank ..	581.073	409.800	70
Tanta Bank	127.740	117.000	91
Agr. and Ind. Bank	500	500	100
Portland Cement Co. at Cebu......	1.605	892	55
Royal Plant at Cebu	60	60	100
Cartex Oil and Fat Co.	1.703	1.313	77

Thus it is suspected that the circulation of the "Emergency Circulating Notes" held a very high percentage prior to the occupation of these areas by the Japanese Forces.

On May 7 the Japanese Military Administration announced the complete nullification of the "Emergency Circulating Notes." Thus it is at present that at Cebu and in all the rest of towns and villages nobody is using these notes any longer.

In view of the difficulty the native inhabitants are experiencing in connection with their daily life and their obligations to pay taxes due to this nullification of the "Emergency Circulating Notes," the Japanese authorities are now employing the labor of these folks for the rehabilitation of the war-damaged areas in hope of offering as many chances as possible of earning wages in the form of our military scrips, which is now steadily gaining influence in place of the enemy notes.

IRREGULARITY DUE TO MONTH-END TONE

Prices Mixed as Deliveries Near And Leveling Operations Affect Stocks

The Tokyo Stock Exchange perceptibly faltered and quotations gave way to irregularity yesterday due essentially to the large volume of month-end deliveries and leveling operations combined as is sometimes the case toward the end of a month.

For instance, the long-term section staged a mixed trend, Niigata Iron Works and Japan Carbon stepping up ¥1.10 and ¥1.30 respectively in contrast to the noticeable losses sustained by Asahi Glass, Japan Beer and cement industrials.

The short-term section witnessed a dull and cheerless scene, and the listed wares turned easier as a whole.

The spot market was invariably active. Tokyo Steelmaking jumped up ¥2.50 at one bound, its new ¥1.00, and Okamoto Industrial ¥2.00.

Saturday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.40, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.20, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥81.50, S.M.R. ¥74.20 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥91.00.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	151.6	152.5	153.5
Do. new (12½)	98.9	99.8	100.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	81.5	81.8	81.5
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)...	74.4	74.8	75.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	112.0	111.6	111.0
Do. new (37½)	95.3	95.7	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	101.1	102.2	102.7
Uraga Shipbuilding (50).	92.0	91.7	92.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	99.9	100.6	99.7
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	74.1	....	73.5
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50).	147.2	145.6	144.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.1	66.4	67.1
Japan Beer (50)	123.5	....	124.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	45.3	45.8	46.3
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.5	....	50.4
Asahi Glass (50)	129.1	129.8	130.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	98.0	....	98.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new..	131.2	1.4	129.4	129.4
N. Y. K., old	111.1	1.1	0.1	110.3
Do. new	95.4	5.4	4.5	94.5
Kanebo Spinning ..	151.9	2.0	1.2	151.2
Do. new	99.9	9.9	7.6	97.6
Teikoku Rayon, n..	81.8	1.8	1.3	81.5
Osaka Stock, new ..	70.6	0.7	0.2	70.2
Japan Steel Tube...	68.0	8.1	7.5	76.6
Japan Oil	79.0	9.0	8.5	78.5
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	4.2	74.2
Mitsubishi Heavy ..	90.9	1.0	1.0	91.0
Toyo Rayon, new ..	63.1	3.0	2.9	62.9
Japan Beer, new	56.4	5.9	5.9	55.9
Nichiro Fishery	83.5	3.4	3.4	83.4
Japan Fishery, new.	48.7	8.8	8.8	48.8
Japan Sugar, new..	73.7	3.4	3.2	73.2
Japan Mining	55.6	5.7	5.6	55.6
Manchou Ind.	57.9	7.9	7.9	57.9

To Improve Foreign Trade

In view of the necessity to strengthen the control of Japan's foreign trade, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided on the amalgamation of the Japan Trade Promotion Company, which has been responsible for the control of Japan's foreign trade with various third nations, and the Japan East Asia Daily Necessities Association which has been in charge of Japan's foreign trade with most regions in the yen-bloc, which will be enforced beginning October 1 by virtue of an ordinance issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under date of September 25, says the Miyako.

Thanks to the measure to be followed beginning next month, Japan's foreign trade of sundry goods, medicines and chemicals will be greatly promoted, it is expected in all quarters concerned.

MONEY IN CENTRAL CHINA

Price Control Efforts Making Progress Under Guidance of Nanking Government and Shanghai Municipal Council

Commenting on the possible effect of the "Law for the Control of Banking Institutions" recently enforced in Central China, a correspondent of the magazine Oriental Economic News expresses optimism in his report from Shanghai.

The total suspension of overseas trade, stoppage of productive activities and the closing up of speculative market due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, followed by the clamping down of control on commodity distribution, at one time considerably narrowed down the sphere of activity of funds in Central China, which is responsible, the correspondent says, for the existence of idle money still at the present time necessitating various financial measures to be taken by the authorities on the spot.

According to him, the pressing needs of the day in Central China, particularly in Shanghai, can be boiled down to two points, namely, the reorganization of industry and the stabilization of the people's life. From a monetary standpoint, he explains, these needs can be fulfilled by (a) stability of commodity prices, (b) bringing of Chinese capital into productive industry and (c) capitalistic collaboration between Japan and China.

Price Control Undertaken

As regards commodity prices, the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, the National Government at Nanking and the Shanghai Municipal Council are putting forth their best efforts in concert with one another for the control of prices. Thanks to their strenuous efforts, this work is progressing favorably, in spite of the complicated nature of the economy of Central China, reports the correspondent.

The index of the cost of living of workers in Shanghai for July of the current year registered an increase of twenty-two times the monthly average for 1936, while the purchasing power of money has shown in inverse proportion a steady decline month by month until today 1 yuan in 1936 equals only 0.0462 yuan.

Stability of the people's life not only has an important bearing on the maintenance of peace and order, but constitutes an important factor for reorganization of industry on the spot, so that every effort is made for the control of prices by the competent authorities.

The difficulty involved in bringing Chinese capital into productive lines of industry and also in materializing capitalistic collaboration between Japan and China is not so much due to political reasons as to the degree of development attained so far by China's economy in general. The Chinese are a people who are ever anxious to pursue high profits derivable from commercial capital rather than invest their money for industrial purposes as we can find many actual instances in Shanghai today. It will be recalled in this connection that when the Chungking regime made frantic efforts to transfer coastal capital into the hinterland by offering advantageous terms the results were so unsatisfactory that Weng Wen-hao, Minister of Economics of the Chungking Government, expressed his displeasure by saying, "Of the capital transferred into the hinterland, only less than 300,000,000 yuan has been invested in productive industry and the greater portion has been inducted into commercial lines."

Now that, however, the sphere of activity of idle money has been considerably restricted due to the recent enforcement of the "Law for the Control of Banking Institutions", which places various classes of financial institutions under the control of the Central Reserve Bank, the correspondent concludes, it can reasonably be considered that a big step has been taken toward the great objective of employing Chinese capital for productive purposes and that hereafter the activities of surplus fund in undesirable directions will be further restricted.

CHANGE LIKELY TO BE MADE IN WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

Ministry Suggests Necessary Measures in Order to Popularize Policy

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in view of the negligence among the commercial circles of the country in connection with the war damage insurance policy which, upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was established by virtue of a special law promulgated by the Government, has decided to file its recommendations with the competent authorities for reduction of the premium rate, says the Chugai.

It is the opinion of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry that in order to popularize the utilization of the war damage insurance service, the Government must carry out a substantial reduction of the premium rate, establish a system for short-term insurance, recognition of expedient measures to be followed in cases of delay in payment of the insurance money, etc.

It is remarkable that the commercial and industrial circles of Japan are showing keen interest in the war damage insurance policy at a time when their country is fighting the greatest war ever fought.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

August, the Chinese Communist Party issued the so-called August-1 Declaration and subsequently an anti-Japanese sentiment became prevalent throughout China. The Suiyuan Incident broke out in May, 1936 and subsequently Inner Mongolia declared independence. Thus the Howho-Hami route virtually came to an end.)

T. OGATA

September 24.

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LABORERS' WAGES TO BE STABILIZED

Discrepancy of Earnings to Be Corrected by Strict Enforcement of Rule

In view of the urgent need of stabilizing the productive foundations of our key industries in this period of emergency, the classified control associations have been exerting themselves for the realization of this end with special reference to the problem of workmen's wages which occasionally arise in connection with the productivity amplification program, especially in the heavy industrial factories. It is under these circumstances that this problem has been studied with religious care by the Labor Committee of the Iron and Steel Control Association, reports the Chugai.

According to the decision reached by the Labor Committee, continues the paper, this committee is expected to approach the competent authorities with concrete plan for the prohibition of workmen's voluntary change of their positions and the desired all-round enforcement of the Wage Control Ordinance, as well as the desired formation of the Laborers' Patriotic Association.

Fairer Treatment Needed

The paper recalls that the Wage Control Ordinance was originally ignored by most of the community of free workers and those connected with iron and shipbuilding industries, whereas this ordinance was strictly followed by the farmers, and longshoremen as well as civil engineering crew men. It is for this reason that free workers' wages remain unreasonably higher than those subjected to the ordinance.

The paper observes that the competent authorities are inclined to formalize a proper measure at the earliest possible date in sympathy with the well-grounded ideas of the propounders concerned.

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NATIVE CAPITAL TO BE USED FOR PROJECTS IN C. CHINA

Plan to Promote Greater Cooperation Between Japan and China

Native capital of China will be utilized in the future for the economic construction of Central China, which will promote the cooperation between the businessmen of Japan and China, is the opinion expressed by Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company in a press interview given September 21 on his arrival at Shanghai, reports Domei.

The Central China Development Company, Mr. Kodama is reported to have stated, is conducting its activities in accordance with the established plan to give immediate attention to the development of the most important natural resources.

At present the company is raising in Japan, funds required for the execution of the company's business. In the future, however, the capital of the Chinese businessmen will be utilized as much as possible, so that the native people may have as much interest in the activities of the company as the Japanese businessmen have at present. The time is not far ahead when the company will consider flotation of its debenture for loans in China.

All arrangements have been concluded with the authorities at home relative to the acquisition by the company of all the materials and funds indispensable for its activities in China throughout next fiscal year. In this connection, the company has no reason to expect any problem.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1942

The Second Anniversary of the Tripartite Pact

We celebrate today the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, and it gives us boundless joy to observe that the ties which bind the contracting Powers are growing ever closer. The aim of the pact is clear from the preamble, in which it is stated: "The Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy, considering it as the condition precedent to any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and the regions of Europe, respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. Furthermore, it is the desire of the three Governments to extend cooperation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavors along lines similar to their own, in order that their ultimate aspirations for world peace may thus be realized." This is an excellent object and no one can reasonably take exception to it. The contracting Powers have consistently pursued and are pursuing this aim and they are now even more strongly convinced than ever of the fact that its attainment is absolutely necessary for the prosperity and welfare of mankind.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Tripartite Pact was not intended against the United States at all and also that the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman lost no time in making this point clear to the world, the Washington authorities deliberately put a perverted construction on the pact and did their best to frustrate its aim. With the United States in this unreasonable mood, all the sincere efforts made by the Japanese Government to come to terms in the Washington negotiations ended in failure and the War of Greater East Asia ensued. Germany and Italy took sides with Japan against the United States under the pact. The war events have moved swiftly since then in this part of the world. Although the War of Greater East Asia has not been going on for ten months yet, British and American influence has been completely swept from the entire sphere of Greater East Asia and Japan has secured control over the extensive Southern areas including the Philippines, the East Indies and Malaya. The Japanese Navy is now dominant not only in the Pacific but in the Indian Ocean.

How efficiently the Tripartite Pact is working is manifest from the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on September 25 that part of the Japanese Naval Forces is now operating in the Atlantic in collaboration with the Axis navies and that, on the other hand, part of the German naval forces is operating in the Indian Ocean. Not only in this part of the world but in Europe and North Africa also, the Axis forces are carrying everything before them. We have no doubt that the Axis position will steadily grow stronger as the war progresses, but we should not under-estimate the potential power of the Allies. Just as the lion is proverbially said to use all his strength even when he strikes the hare, the Axis Powers must keep themselves in a state of utmost fitness at all times so that they may deal the heaviest possible blow to the Allies whenever an opportunity offers. There should be no relaxation of energy or tension on the part of the Axis Powers until their arms are crowned with final victory and a new world order is firmly established on the ruins of the old order in which America and Britain lorded it over all other nations.

Japan's Food Position

It is gratifying to learn that what with favorable weather conditions generally experienced since the planting of young rice and very strenuous farm work done by farmers in the midst of various adverse circumstances, this year's rice crop promises to be bumper. At a recent Cabinet meeting, Mr. Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, told his colleagues that the storm recently experienced in some parts of the country was not so severe as to nullify the prognostication of a rich rice crop published some time ago on the basis of an official inquiry into the state of the growth of rice plants throughout the country. A bumper rice crop is always welcome, but it is particularly so in wartime. The popular saying; "One cannot fight on an empty stomach," applies with as much truth to nations as to individual warriors. It is superfluous to say that in order to win a big war like the one which is actually being fought, it is absolutely necessary for a warring nation to be adequately fed. It is for this reason that the food problem acquires tremendous importance in wartime and that the statesmen of all belligerent countries have to tax their brains as to how to cope with the food situation successfully.

The forecast of a rich rice crop made some time ago indicated that this year's rice yield would be about five per cent over the amount harvested in the average year for the past five years. Calculated on this basis, this year's rice crop will be something like 68,000,000 koku or more. Even the most conservative estimate which puts the figure at 65,000,000 koku is 10,000,000 koku in excess of the actual crop reaped last year.

In any case, Japan's food position is strong—stronger, perhaps, than that of any of the belligerent countries. She is secure from an acute shortage of her staple foodstuffs. Even in the event of the failure of the rice crop at home, she can turn to French Indo-China, Thailand and other regions in the South for the supply of the requisite amount of rice. The Economic Agreement recently concluded between Japan and French Indo-China provides among other things for the supply of rice by French Indo-China to this country. In this respect, Japan offers a striking contrast with Britain whose food position is notoriously weak. The fact is patent that at one time during the former World War Britain suffered so disastrously from an acute food shortage that her nation was very dangerously near the starvation point. That country is, in all probability, going through the same bitter experience at the present moment. The root cause of the evil is to be found in the fact that Britain achieved the intensive industrialization of the country at the sacrifice of her agriculture.

In Japan, steps are being taken to maintain the agrarian population at the proper level. Measures are at the same time being pushed to increase the rice production. Under the program drawn up to this end, the rice production in Japan Proper is to be increased to 83,000,000 koku during the next ten years. Elaborate plans are also mapped out for the furtherance of the agricultural interests generally. While endeavoring to promote the rationalization of farm rents, for instance, redoubled efforts are to be made to create and maintain yeomen farmers, to provide better facilities for joint agricultural management which is to be realized through the display by farmers of the spirit of mutual aid and good neighborliness, to ensure the common use of mechanical and animal power, to help the growth of sound ideas among the farming population, and to provide better medical facilities with a view to improving the physique of farmers and increasing the birth rate and reducing infantile mortality rate in rural communities.

The news of the prospective bumper rice crop will be received with great joy by the Japanese Forces at the front who are largely drawn from the rural communities, and these farmer soldiers and sailors will be particularly glad to learn that in the forthcoming harvest season part of soldiers and sailors from rural districts who are in military service at home will be given special leave to aid the farm work and that students and school children are also to offer services to the same end. The additional labor power thus improvised will go a long way towards relieving the farmers of the very heavy strain which would otherwise be put on them during the busy harvest season.

A Year Ago Today

September 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

That the spirit of the Tripartite Pact constitutes the keynote of Japan's diplomacy and that it will not in any way be affected by the effort of other Powers to alienate the three signatories, Japan, Germany and Italy, was emphatically declared by Dr. Ito, President of the Board of Information in a radio address. This speech was made in commemoration of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty. Dr. Ito declared that the pact expresses the spirit of Japan's policy for the maintenance of world peace and the stabilization of order in East Asia.

* * *

Portion of Changsha finally fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces shortly after 11 a.m. today. After dealing a serious blow to the Chungking troops putting up obstinate resistance along the hilly district northeast of the city, the Hayabuchi, Kawasaki and Yokozawa detachments stormed into the city. Located along the Canton-Hankow Railway, Changsha is one of the largest cities in the Hunan Province and has been the seat of the Chungking 9th War Zone.

The Imperial Navy---
Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves
By Lieutenant-Commander K. Tominaga
(From ... Series)

Brooding Clouds Over the Pacific

Dark brooding clouds had been hanging over the Pacific Ocean for the past 40 years. After the brilliant Japanese naval victories in the Russo-Japanese War, Japan and the United States, bordering the great Pacific, were heading toward the unavoidable destiny of bitter opposition. Despite the distance of some 5,000 miles between the two countries, the impending crisis deepened as the days passed.

In Asia, especially China, the United States' needless interference and intrigue came from a secret design, and the repeatedly interfered with Japan's rightful expansion. Emerging prosperous and powerful from the first World War, the United States, in keen competition as one of the first-rate powers, gradually intensified her aggression and progressed with malicious craftiness in applying pressure to bear upon Japan, while gaining a naval dominance over it in the Washington Naval Treaty by a 5-5-3 ratio.

Indignant Japan, struggling against odds, entered her test of endurance during the next 20 years. Although the pressure upon Japan did not reach a point of armed intervention, the menace was becoming aggravated, and the relations between the two countries were heading in the direction that seemed to defy improvement.

Needless to say, the Manchurian Incident was instigated by Washington, through its trickery of political strategy, as was the case of the Russo-Japanese War when Japan was forced to rise in arms to check the Russian advance into Manchuria.

In the China Incident which followed, there was no doubt as to the evil and deeply laid United States' plans of victimizing the Chinese and at the same time undermining Japanese strength and resources. The United States, in blunt obstinacy, criticized Japan's action toward China and intervened with every achievement made in the affair, as its attitude became more stubborn. Thus, revolving around the two incidents, Japanese-American relationship followed a decisive course.

Confronted with the threatening aspect of the European situation, the United States began taking positive action in its East Asiatic policy and from the spring of 1938, launched forth a program of large-scale military preparations.

Moreover, after July of that year, definite measures were taken toward an economic blockade upon Japan as well as a moral embargo. In the following year, events led to the sudden United States' announcement of the breaking off of the Trade Treaty with Japan. Two years ago, following the Imperial Army's advancement into French Indo-China and Japan's participation in the Tri-Partite Pact, the United States, as a silent retort, brought about the ABCD encirclement camp against Japan.

Again in July of last year when, according to the mutual defense pact, Japan dispatched troops into French Indo-China, the United States froze Japanese assets and thus caused the rupture of economic relations with Japan, which amounted to a serious threat. The black clouds of 40 years had been accumulating; the climax was impending.

In the meantime, the Roosevelt-Churchill parley, held on the high seas in mid-August of last year, took up as one of the most important topics of discussion—the East Asiatic situation—out of which was reached an agreement to bring pressure to bear upon Japan in an economic blockade and to reinforce the military forces of the ABCD camp, drawing Chungking and the Netherlands Indies on their side and thus gradually driving Japan into complete isolation.

What else could this all be but the unreasonable challenge of the enemies, United States and Britain?

The ABCD line was believed to serve as a check on Japan's possible military advances in the Southen Regions and to be a key to lasting peace in East Asia, but under its cloaks of pacification there lurked the sinister designs of the United States to drag the entire world in turmoil.

Thus, with the encircling ABCD camp, Japan found herself facing Chungking which was not merely anti-Japanese but was becoming anti-Axis, receiving air reinforcements from America.

Moreover, beneath the covers of the ABCD camp was the underlying motive of the United States for the domination of the vast Pacific. So persistent were her bold and daring encroachments to make the Pacific one of her own lakes, that the pressure of the ABCD encirclement was becoming an iron shackle.

To look on nonchalantly with folded arms and wait for compression would lead to the inevitable downfall of East Asia. The pressing situation did not allow Japan a moment of deferment.

In the United States there was great publicity on the northern, central and southern routes of attacking Japan. However, when it comes to performance, no matter which route they might choose, confidence was lacking in the ability to send troops safely to the East Asian waters, especially considering United States, military strength at that time.

This opinion reflected the inconsistency of action against the aggressive United States' policy. In other words, the United States' Pacific policy might have been grand and idealistic, but it had not attained the completeness desired. To put it concretely, the United States did not have the desired bases in order to realize the perfection of its policy. To think that the mere possession of military bases and forts would aid aggression against Japan and give complete air mastery is indeed as great a fallacy as the absurdity of the belief that with strong fleets of ships and air force, long-distance attacks could be made without any losses.

Britain, on the other hand, though possessing the necessary bases, did not have the men and ships to put them into operation. Therefore, according to the Roosevelt-Churchill parley, United States and Britain reached the agreement for mutual cooperation and use of bases in the Southwest Pacific. This coordination of fleet and bases could mean but one thing—a contemplated naval campaign in which military collaboration would be directed at Japan. So, with the final acquiring of free access to the long coveted bases and forts, United States gained confidence to engage in a future battle against Japan.

The United States as leader of the ABCD ring spurred on the aggression against Japan and all other Axis nations, the overthrow of which was its goal. A further ulterior motive of world domination was evident in President Roosevelt's statement last year made in connection with the unprecedented national defense measures and a naval expansion program for a two-ocean navy.

These desperate military measures were partly for the strengthening of United States' own preparedness; however, military re-enforcements of the ABCD camp could be interpreted as none other than preparations for a military offensive against Japan. In the Philippine area the number of submarines had been doubled in November and along with the strengthening of the military land and air forces in the Pacific, the United States Navy's Pacific Fleet, leaving only 10 per cent of the ships behind at the naval base in San Diego, was transferred to the newly strengthened base at Pearl Harbor, where extensive training was held in the Pacific.

Then, too, the Pacific Defense Council was established in February among Britain, United States and Australia. Also in Washington there were military parleys with the Netherlands East Indies, at which it was decided that the United States was to send airplanes and war materials to the Netherlands in return for the use of the latter's naval and air bases.

Furthermore, Chungking was willingly dancing to the tunes of the United States' fancy. According to the American-British-Chungking parley held last year, Chungking agreed to lease control of her army and air bases to the United States.

With the ABCD air and naval bases in the Pacific strengthened, and personnel increased, great confidence was gained as huge sums of money were spent in the upkeep of all these establishments, especially the "impregnable" fortress of Singapore, which was said to control the destiny of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Meanwhile the Japanese-American negotiations were taking place at Washington and as Japan's desire for the maintenance of peace was misinterpreted as a weakness in national strength and resources, the crisis became imminent and dark war clouds lowered ominously over the Pacific.

The humiliation and injustice Japan suffered at the Washington parley long ago had not been forgotten. For 20 years she had been undergoing rigid and intensive training with high hopes that some day she might right the wrong. With the pressure and threat of the encircling dragnet of the enemies drawing closer, on December 8, 1942 came the answer—the Imperial Rescript—which inspired the righteous Imperial Forces for the many brilliant victories to come.

READERS IN COUNCIL

ON THE EASTERN FRONT

German Juggernaut Plunges on To Victory

To the Editor:

The highlight of the news continues to be the fierce battle now raging between the mighty German and Russian armies for the strategic steel city of Stalingrad on the Volga. Reports from both Berlin and Moscow emphasize the tremendous scale of the fighting involving many divisions of infantry and mechanized units, and hundreds of aircraft.

The Moscow radio has been stressing that the position around Stalingrad is deteriorating hourly despite stubborn Russian resistance, and only yesterday it appealed to the allied countries again to hit Germany now and not to wait for the winter. The announcer said it might make all the difference between catching or missing the bus.

An interesting bit of information from London reveals that many military experts in the British capital, including the War Minister, Sir James Griggs, share the same view with Moscow on the urgency and necessity of creating a second front in Europe. To those allied propagandists who have overemphasized the work of the British Royal Air Force, Mr. Griggs sharply admonished that it is impossible to defeat Germany from the air alone.

Not Heavy Enough

The report went on to say that these military experts agree that while the R.A.F. bombing is heavy, it is not yet heavy enough to disrupt the enemy. They lamented that it has not yet fulfilled the forecast made by the British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, of what Germany would undergo before the summer ends, for the summer is now practically ended.

The British War Minister, Mr. Griggs, and other military experts were referring to the speech made by Air Minister Sinclair in Birmingham on May the ninth, almost five months ago, in which he declared that the Germans will face a terrible summer at the hands of the Royal Air Force. "After the R.A.F. had hammered the Luftwaffe to pieces, British forces would invade the continent," Mr. Sinclair had said.

But the fact is the Luftwaffe is still intact today. The British were sorely reminded of this in their recent futile military shows at both Dieppe and Tobruk, and the Russian appeals for a second front continue to go on unanswered.

Meanwhile, the British and American radios, which prefer not to touch the delicate subject of a second front now, are devoting the bulk of their broadcasts to flowery words of tribute for the stubborn self-sacrificing spirit of the Soviet Army. But it is obvious that this is a mere gesture on their part to keep up the morale of the Russians; to keep them fighting, until they no longer can withstand more.

Britain knows only too well that Soviet resistance alone is keeping the full weight of the German war machine from being concentrated against herself.

Life or Death Struggle

To the Soviet Government, however, the battle of Stalingrad is a life or death struggle. That is why her troops are putting up such a tenacious resistance against the German juggernaut. However, Great Britain and the United States which are unwilling to risk the tremendous sacrifices that any attempt to relieve the German pressure on the Soviets would require, are now attempting to minimize the importance of this great industrial city which holds the key to the Caucasus.

Today they may try to minimize the importance of this great Russian tank city, but the fact of the matter is ever since last Spring, they, themselves, have told us how indispensable Stalingrad was, not only for the defense of Russia, but for that of all her allies.

Two months ago, the diplomatic correspondent of the London Times writing in the authoritative British journal told us that Russia which had already lost more than one half of her 170 million acres of land under wheat and rye will face a grave situation, indeed, if and when, Stalingrad, falls to the Germans. He disclosed that 70 per cent of the Soviet Government's oil supplies are threatened by the German drive against Stalingrad, and if the city is lost, Russia will be without her main supply line from the Caucasus.

We were told early in May by Captain Cyrill Fall that although the German military leaders will decide that the Caucasus oil will be the governing factor of the war, the Russians will strike the first blow at some important sector of the front to put the German military machine out of gear. That was in May, before the German Spring offensive had got under way.

Situation Serious

On July 12, before the fall of Rostov, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's London correspondent revealed to us that the Russian situation was most serious. He explained that with the main corn and sugar beet country already lost, the additional loss of the Caucasus oil would not only deprive Russia's army of the power for effective resistance, but it would also starve the majority of the Russian people since that country's agriculture was mechanized. He has told us of the dire consequences which would result with the fall of Stalingrad.

Less than two months ago after the fall of Rostov, it became evident that the Germans had three immediate objectives. One was to take Stalingrad and cut off the Caucasus; the second, to capture the Russian naval base at Novorossisk and cut off the Russian army on the Black Sea coast; and the third, to make a simultaneous thrust toward the rich Grozny and Baku oil fields.

At this time, no less an authority than Major Lewis Hastings told us that the mounted Russian Cossacks will have a decided edge southeast of Rostov in the Azov Sea and the Kuban River areas where the marshes and lakes will make it impossible for the German mechanized units to operate.

Wrong Guess

Other Allied military experts stressed that the Germans will never reach the vital oil fields because the Caucasus mountains had been transformed into an impenetrable series of fortresses, by Soviet engineers who had fortified every strategic height. They were also of the opinion that because Marshal Timoshenko's main forces had been withdrawn safely from Rostov, they would most certainly stop the Germans before Stalingrad, most likely in the Don River region.

But today, the Germans have already pushed through the marshlands of northwestern Caucasus. They have forced the crossing of the Kuban River and have captured the important Soviet naval base of Novorossisk. They have also forced the crossing of the Don in the face of fierce enemy fire, and are now engaging the stubborn Stalingrad defenders in the very streets of the city. In the central Caucasus, they are steadily pushing on toward Grozny despite the difficult mountainous terrain.

Moreover, a late dispatch from Berlin reports that another German thrust is making fast headway toward Astrakhan, important supply center on the mouth of the Volga. Astrakhan links the Caspian Sea with Moscow by rail, and its loss will also be serious indeed, for when the Volga is shut off and the use of the Caspian sea is limited, Great Britain and the United States will have to find another supply route to the Russian army for war materials dispatched through Iran.

These are the cold grim facts facing the Soviet Union and the United Nations, and no amount of explaining by Allied propagandists can serve to minimize the gravity of the situation.

KAZUO HAMADA

September 24

CHUNGKING-AID ROUTE

Sven Hedin's Report on Silk Road Discussed

To the Editor:

The area around Sinkiang Province in the northwestern part of China, which is roughly called Central Asia, is not very well known to ordinary people. But this region constitutes the border of East and West and is naturally an arena where the Chinese, British and Soviet influences have competed for supremacy.

Dr. Sven Hedin, a noted Swedish scientist and explorer explored this area several times. The reports on his expeditions were published in Dr. Hedin's book entitled Chiang Kai-shek; Marshal of China," New York, 1940. Excerpts have been published in the Jikyoku Zasshi. The following is the retranslation of the article:

The route leading from Sian in Shensi Province to Rome through Lop Nor in Sinkiang Province, Kashgar and the Near East through which caravans exported the Chinese silk to Southern Europe, has been called the "Silk Road." This road which is the longest, oldest and the most famous of all the caravan routes, however, has been considerably damaged during the long years of more than a dozen centuries.

During my several trips in Sinkiang Province on the back of camels, I was brought home to the idea that this ancient route can be revived by proper construction work.

Talks to Liu

In 1933, I revealed this idea to Liu Chung-chieh who was then the vice-chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Chinese Government. Mr. Liu was interested in the same question and asked me to make a brief note on the necessary preparations for the project.

The idea that hit me casually and the result borne by it later proved to be the prelude to the construction of the last outlet of China. In this sense, my dream bore a great result which far surpassed in its proportion my first conception. At that time when I suggested the idea to Mr. Liu, I did not take into consideration the possibility of a war breaking out between Japan and China but only thought of the commercial and administrative advantage the construction of the same road would give China.

In my first message to the Foreign Vice-Chief, I discussed about the route whose construction I thought to be most urgent. It was the road leading from Howho in Suiyuan to Hami in Sinkiang over the desert. Running north of the Imperial Road, this was a road along which most caravans traveled before May 1931 when Ma Chung-ying invaded Sinkiang.

From Howho to Urumchi in central Sinkiang, it is 2,000 kilometers, which distance takes a caravan three months to cover, while the bee-line distance from Howho to Kashgar in the western extremity of Sinkiang is 3,400 kilometers. The trade of Sinkiang Province was held by the Soviets and the British. The China-German Air Service conducted a regular mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Urumchi.

Suggests Highway

Under such circumstances, I thought it best to build a motorcar highway running from Howho to Kashigar through Urumchi. The direct route over the desert was more recommendable to be transformed into a motorcar highway than the Imperial Road, inasmuch as the former needed the construction of a few bridges while the latter, of hundreds. Between Hami and Urumchi thre had been a complete highway and so all that was needed was the establishment of several stations and oil tanks. When the project was realized, the route between these two cities, which formerly had taken three months for a caravan to traverse, would be covered in two weeks. When some branch roads running to Chuguchak, Suchow and other places are built, foreign trade would turn favorable for China. So I thought at that time.

The areas through which this projected route was to be built had been investigated by a Sino-Swedish Exploration Corps, organized by Swedish, German and Chinese experts in this line as its main members, for the past six years and the preparatory study for road construction there had been completed.

I decided to commence the new exploration in the summer of 1933. In my message to Mr. Liu, I stated that "If China is determined to secure Sinkiang as her own territory, she must not hesitate in commencing a deliberate preparation for the project. It is indeed a dangerous enterprise but is a quite worthy undertaking for China."

Sends It to Wang

On receiving my message, Mr. Liu translated it into Chinese and sent the copies to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, the then president of the Executive Yuan, and Kuo Yu-tzu, chief of the Railways and Communications Department.

In early August the same year, I went to Nanking, where I had an interview with Wang Ching-wei to consult over the project in question. I suggested that two routes, one leading from Howho to Hami and the other from Sian to Ansi through Lanchow and Suchow, be built. After consultations, the Chinese authorities commissioned me with the task of exploring the four arteries, one running from Hami to Urumchi through Turfan, another from Urumchi to Chuguchak, a third from Urumchi to Kulja and a fourth from Urumchi to Kashgar. Beside this, I proposed that I would also voluntarily study the irrigation condition of the Tarim valley which was fertile and fitted for colonization in remote ages.

On October 22, 1933 the exploration corps, consisting of one automobile and four trucks, left Peking. It traversed the Desert of Gobi and reached Hami in east Sinkiang, from which we trekked through Turfan, Karashar and Kuchar, finally reaching the Tarim valley, where we stopped to draw a map of the areas we had traversed.

Then we continued our trekking through Karashar to Urumchi. In our return trip, we took the course of the ancient Imperial Road running through Ansi, Suchow, Lanchow and Sian, from which we returned to Nanking by train on February 14, 1935. The distance we had covered was 17,000 kilometers.

Two of the Chinese technicians who participated in the expedition subsequently submitted to the chief of the Railway Department a basic report on the investigation on the projected road, while other members of the party drew a road map, according to the knowledge obtained from the expedition.

In April the same year, I returned to Stockholm. For three years since, I had not received any information that a road was constructed in Central Asia.

(Note: In April, 1935, the North China Incident broke out. In June, the ultimatum was forwarded by Japan to China and the Umezu-Ho Ying-chin agreement was signed during the same month. In

(Continued on Page 3)